



2010 Annual Report to the Governor

Changing the System/ For a Stronger Tomorrow

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Office of the Director

September 2011

**Missouri Department of Public Safety
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grant Programs**

P.O. Box 749
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0749



John M. Britt
Director
Missouri Department of Public Safety



Dr. Edwin F. Morris
Chair
Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

Victoria M. Scott
Juvenile Justice Specialist/Program Manager
Juvenile Justice Unit

Annual Report
for
Title II, Title V, and JABG Programs
funded from
October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010
and
EUDL Programs
funded from
March 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010

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March 1, 2011

Edwin F. Morris,
Chair

James A. Braun

Rita Heard Days

Colly Durley

Margaret Harlan

William Heberle

Suzanne Kissock

Erin Lear

Donald Lee

Harold Lowenstein

Larry Maddox

John E. Parrish

Lindsay Ponce

Pili Robinson

Gabrielle Ruzicka

Keith Wood

David Nelson

The Honorable Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon
Governor, State of Missouri
Missouri State Capitol, Room 216
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Governor Nixon:

The Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group is pleased to provide to you and the General Assembly its 2010 Annual Report. This report depicts the hard work and tireless hours put forth by Missourians in order to help the at-risk youth in our state. Funding for this work is provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the grant programs are administered by the Missouri Department of Public Safety, Office of the Director.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was an educator and civil rights leader. Dr. McLeod Bethune once said, "We have a powerful potential in our youth, and we must have the courage to change old ideas and practices so that we may direct their power toward good ends." Recognizing the potential of our youth and the need to continually strive for improved juvenile justice practices that bring forth that potential, the Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has focused its efforts on promoting system wide changes within the juvenile justice system.

Beginning in 2010, the focus of these systemic changes has been in the areas of alternatives to detention, gender specific services for girls, and disproportionate minority contact. Based on research and experience, we know that all youth who come into contact with the juvenile system do not need to be placed into detention; that appropriate treatment services exist for many of these youth without removing them from the community; and that services beyond those traditionally offered to boys are needed to meet the unique requirements of girls within the juvenile system. Furthermore, all youth must be treated without disparity throughout the system.

Dr. McLeod Bethune advocated working together with a "Unity of Purpose and a Unity of Action". The programs and accomplishments noted within are a step in the right direction. Please study the report as it documents the efforts made by those around the state to "change old ideas and practices" as we continue to work together in the endeavor to better the lives of our youth.

Sincerely,

Edwin Morris, Ph.D.
Chair – Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

Missouri Department of Public Safety, P.O. Box 749, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0749
573-751-4905 ♦ www.dps.mo.gov/dir

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***Never believe that a few caring people can't change the
world. For, indeed, that's all who ever have.
- Margaret Mead***

THE MISSOURI JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP (JJAG)

AUTHORIZATION: The JJAG is a governor appointed board of professionals and volunteers from across the state with a membership that represents a cross section of Missouri citizens.

Membership criteria includes: one locally elected official representing general purpose local government; representatives of law enforcement and the juvenile justice agencies; representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention; representatives of the courts, prosecutors, education, social services, and probation offices; representatives of nonprofit victim advocacy organizations; representatives of nonprofit, religious, or community groups; volunteers who work with delinquent youth or potential delinquent youth; youth workers involved with programs that provide alternatives to incarceration; persons with special experience in addressing school violence, vandalism, and alternatives to suspension/expulsion issues; and persons with special experience and competence in addressing learning disabilities, emotional difficulties in youth, and child abuse and neglect.

A majority of the members, including the chair, cannot be full time employees of the federal, state, or local government; at least one-fifth of the members must be under 24 years of age at time of appointment; and at least three members must have been or must currently be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system.

Since 1975, the state of Missouri has benefited from over \$64 million in federal juvenile justice funds. Missouri can be proud that it has been a leader in enhancing the juvenile justice system for over three decades by creating a continuum of

programs ranging from prevention to intervention. The JJAG is committed to further improving services to youth with the goal of creating safer communities and more productive young lives.

MISSION: The purpose of the Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) is to provide leadership and education to the people of Missouri in the area of juvenile justice and ensure the safety and well being of all youth, their families, and communities. As an advocacy group serving the interest of youth, juvenile justice, and public safety, the JJAG serves as the conduit for federal funding for state and local treatment and prevention services. In addition to serving the specific needs of Missouri, the JJAG is available to assist the Governor and the Missouri Department of Public Safety, which is designated as the state agency to meet and maintain compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.

VISION: The JJAG envisions an environment in Missouri that helps all youth achieve their full potential. This includes maintenance of a separate juvenile justice system that balances justice for all juveniles with protection for Missouri citizens.

VALUES: The JJAG believes Missouri needs to support a coordinated, equitable, and accessible system with services for communities, youth, and families. The JJAG endorses prevention, treatment, and use of appropriate interventions necessary to promote public safety and youth development.

JJAG MEMBERS

Dr. Edwin F. Morris is a 13-year member of the JJAG and currently serves as the group's chair. An adjunct professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia and the University of Central Missouri, Dr. Morris also serves as a consultant for other non-profit agencies. With a Ph.D. in School Psychology, Dr. Morris has over 30 years of professional experience related to child and adolescent mental health. Membership affiliations include the National Association of School Psychologists, Missouri Association of School Psychologists, National Community of Practice on School Behavioral Health, Education an Essential Component of Care Practice Group, Mental Health Education Integration Consortium, and, previously, he served on the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

James Braun is a 12-year member of the JJAG. He is President and CEO of Youth In Need, a non-profit, multi-service youth and family centered agency serving the Greater St. Louis and Eastern Missouri areas. In addition, he serves as an Adjunct Professor and Professional Advisory Board Member at Washington University's Brown School of Social Work. Mr. Braun is a Licensed Clinical Social Worker with a Bachelor's Degree from Valparaiso University and a Masters

in Social Work from St. Louis University. He is a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers, Missouri Coalition of Children's Agencies Board of Directors, National Safe Place Board of Directors, Shearwater Education Foundation Board of Directors, and St. Louis Symphony Orchestra Community Education and Partnership Board

Rita Heard Days is a 10-year member of the JJAG. Currently the Director of Elections for St. Louis County, she served for 15 years as a representative and senator in the Missouri Legislature, and has served for nine years as a school board member in St. Louis. Senator Days holds a bachelor's degree from Lincoln University. Memberships include the Children's Services Committee, State Director of Women in Government, Missouri Legislative Black Caucus, St. Louis County Truancy Court, Advisory member of Gender Studies at the University of Missouri – St. Louis, and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

Colly Durley is a 10-year member of the JJAG. A partner in the law firm of Smith Lewis, LLP, she has been an attorney for 25 years and an educator for 10 years. Ms. Durley holds a Bachelor's Degree, Master's Degree, and Juris Doctorate.

Dr. Margaret L. Harlan (Marge) is a 12-year member of the JJAG. Dr. Harlan is a licensed Psychologist and holds an Ed.D in educational psychology. She is a co-founder of the CASA Women's Shelter and Child Safe, and conducts victim/offender mediation services (restorative justice). Dr. Harlan began a Friendship Garden and currently plans to develop an African-American Historical Library at 109 Lima Alley in Sedalia, Missouri.

Bill Heberle is a 17-year member of the JJAG. Mr. Heberle is the Designated Principle Assistant to the Director for the Division of Youth Services. Previously, he served as the administrator of the Children's Trust Fund, as an Assistant Deputy Director for the Missouri Division of Youth Services, and as a deputy juvenile officer. Mr. Heberle is a graduate of the University of Central Missouri (formerly Central Missouri State University). He received his Bachelor's Degree in Corrections in 1980. Mr. Heberle is a member of the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association.

Suzanne M. Kissock is an eight-year member of the JJAG. As both a professor and attorney, Ms. Kissock is the Legal Studies Program Director and Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies Program at Missouri Western State University. She has previously been the supervising attorney for the Buchanan County Juvenile Office and an Assistant Public Defender, Office of the Missouri Public Defender. She has a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science from St. Louis University and Juris Doctorate from the St. Louis University School of Law. Professional associations include chairing the Missouri Bar Association Paralegal Committee, serving as Committee Chair for the Ladies Union Benevolent Association, serving as Officer and Treasurer of the Northwest Missouri Children's Advocacy Center, and memberships in the Buchanan County Social Welfare Board, Show-Me Women Who Care – Northwest Missouri; Silent Samaritans of the Center, St. Joseph Chapter of the YWCA; and Buchanan County Restorative Justice Planning Committee.

Erin Lear is a five-year JJAG youth member. While Ms. Lear resides in Kansas City, Missouri, she is currently a Field Training Officer in a juvenile corrections program in Johnson County, Kansas. She graduated from Truman State University with a Bachelor's Degree in Justice Systems in May, 2007. Ms. Lear is the Midwest Regional Youth Chair for the Coalition of Juvenile Justice's National Youth Committee. She was recently appointed as the Midwest Regional Representative for the Coalition of Juvenile Justice's Executive Board in May, 2011.

Donald Lee is a 15-year member of the JJAG. He is currently an Adjunct College Instructor in the field of Mathematics. He has an MBA. He is a member of a number of boards in the Kansas City Area including the St. James United Methodist Church Governing Board, the Citadel Woodlands Senior Housing Board of Directors, Beta Lambda Educational Foundation Board of Directors, Community Development Corporation – KC Board of Directors, and the Union Bank – KC Board of Directors.

The Honorable Harold Lowenstein is a 30-year member. Currently practicing law in Kansas City with Armstrong Teasdale, Judge Lowenstein has been a judge with the

Missouri Court of Appeals, Western District. This was preceded by his service to the state of Missouri as both an Assistant Attorney General and as a five term State Representative. Graduating from the University of Missouri with a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration, he later earned his Juris Doctorate at the University of Missouri, School of Law. Judge Lowenstein has been involved with a number of civic and professional groups which include serving as a past president of Big Brothers-Big Sisters of Kansas City, chairing the Government Relations Committee, the Legislative Committee of the Missouri Judicial Conference, and the Downtown Rotary of Kansas City. He is also involved with the Salvation Army Advisory Board.

Larry G. Maddox is a three-year member of the JJAG. He is a Land Title Researcher as well as a Pastor/Director at New Growth Center Ministries. His educational background is in the field of Business Management. Rev. Maddox has been a member of the Good Community of Springfield, Council of Churches of the Ozarks, Vision 20/20 of Springfield, Great Southern Bank/Community Development, Barley-Decater Community Center, and Who's Children Are They. In addition, he served as Vice Chairman of the Civilian Police Appeals Board and was President of the Springfield NAACP.

David E. Nelson is a three year member of the JJAG. Mr. Nelson currently serves as the Re-entry Training Manager for the Missouri Department of Corrections (DOC). He has been with the Missouri DOC since 1997 and previously held positions with Baxter Healthcare, Smith Newspapers, and the police departments of Hot Springs and Sturgis, South Dakota. Mr. Nelson has an Associate Degree in Journalism from Mineral Area College, a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from Missouri Western State College, and a Master's Degree in Criminal Justice from Central Missouri State University. He currently serves on the Criminal Justice Faculty at Columbia College in Jefferson City; is a member of the International Association of Corrections Training Personnel and the Boy Scouts of America; and a former volunteer firefighter with Hot Springs, South Dakota; Pilot Knob and Cameron, Missouri.

The Honorable John E. Parrish has served on the JJAG for over 25 years. He is a retired judge whose last appointment was to the Missouri Court of Appeals, Southern District. Judge Parrish also served as a circuit judge with the 26th Judicial Circuit, the prosecuting attorney of Camden County, a private attorney, and a Captain with the US Army. Judge Parrish graduated from the University of Missouri with a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration. He earned his Juris Doctorate from the University of Missouri. Judge Parrish is a member of The Missouri Bar and has been a member of the Children's Services Commission, a member and past president of the Missouri Council of Juvenile Court Judges, and former member of the Board of Trustees of the National Juvenile Court Foundation.

Lindsay Ponce is a five-year JJAG youth member. In 2008 she graduated from Truman State University with degrees in both Spanish and Justice Systems. In May 2011 she graduated from the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law with her Juris Doctorate.

Dr. Pili J. Robinson is an eight-year member of the JJAG. As the Director of Consulting for the Missouri Youth Services Institute (MYSI) and a Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC), he has 17 years of experience managing and developing programs for juvenile offenders. His current work includes a national movement to reform various state juvenile justice systems. He played a pivotal role in the implementation of the MYSI model in Washington, DC. Dr. Robinson received his Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from the Southeast Missouri State University, his Master's Degree in Counseling from the University of Missouri – St. Louis, and his Doctorate of Philosophy in Human Services from Capella University in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Dr. Robinson has also been active with the Campaign for Youth Justice, a non-profit organization in Washington, DC.

Gabrielle Ruzicka is a five-year JJAG youth member. In 2007 she graduated from Truman State University with a Bachelor's Degree in Justice Systems.

Keith Wood is a 12-year member of the JJAG. He is the current Director of Public Safety in Maryville and has served in law enforcement for 34 years. He graduated from Central Missouri State University with a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice Administration. He is also a graduate of the 169th Session of FBI National Academy. Mr. Wood has served on the Board of Directors for the Missouri Police Chief's Association as Region III Vice President, the Executive Board and as President of the Missouri Peace Officers' Association, is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and former regional representative for the National Coalition of Juvenile Justice.



**JJAG Members at MJJA Spring Conference: Pictured from left to right (front row): Dr. Pili Robinson, Sandy Rempe (JJ Specialist, retired), Judge John Parrish, Dr. Edwin F. Morris (JJAG Chair), Keith Wood, Donald Lee, (back row): Colly Durley, Senator Rita Heard Days, Larry Maddox, Bill Heberle, and Suzanne Kissock. Not Pictured: James Braun, Dr. Margaret Harlan, Erin Lear, Judge Harold Lowenstein, David Nelson, Lindsay Ponce, and Gabrielle (Stocke) Ruzicka.*

The more we increase the active participation and partnership with young people, the better we serve them. ... And the more comprehensively we work with them as service partners, the more we increase our public value to the entire community.

- Carmen Martinez

2010 Year-End Summary Report

Juvenile Justice Unit – Department of Public Safety

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Grant Programs

JJDP Grant Programs:

- Title II Formula Grant
- Title V Community Prevention Grant
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grant
- Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant
- Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Discretionary Air Force Grant

Oversight for grant activities is provided by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), whose members are appointed by the Governor. A three-year plan, which is updated annually, is developed outlining the goals and objectives for this funding.

Title II Formula Grant: 17 projects - \$786,377.92 awarded in 2010

Purpose areas funded:

- 1) Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC),
- 2) Alternatives to Detention, and
- 3) Gender Specific Services

Seed Money – New projects may be funded for up to three years. The first year of that three year cycle began with the 2010 programs.

1) Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) – A core requirement for JJDP funding

Goal: *Identify and implement proven, evidence based programs within the state of Missouri to address the ongoing issue of DMC and to educate those in the juvenile justice field about DMC and provide strategies for improvement.*

Background: Like the rest of the country, Missouri minority youth come into contact with the juvenile justice system more frequently than Caucasian youth. A 2007 study conducted by the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) reveals that Missouri African American youth:

- 1) are detained at 3.8 times the rate of Caucasian youth,
- 2) comprise only 15.7% of all youth aged 10-16 in Missouri,
- 3) make up 32% of court referrals, 44% of petitioned cases, and 41% of youth in detention, and
- 4) are confined, on average, 12 more days than Caucasian youth (22 vs. 10 days).

Accomplishments: This past year, the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA) was awarded funding to hire a statewide DMC Coordinator to work with at least three juvenile courts to develop local committees to review and analyze DMC in each respective locale and to develop and implement strategies to address identified DMC issues. At the same time, the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) received funding to hire a part-time DMC Research Analyst to collect and compile data on DMC for the state of Missouri. The research analyst was hired in January, and the statewide coordinator was hired in March 2010. At this time, three communities have been identified, have developed community teams, and are working with the state DMC coordinator to address DMC. The statewide coordinator has provided training on DMC, is assisting the local committee to assess DMC and develop strategies to address their findings, and continues to support each community in its efforts to address DCM. A formal steering committee has also been formed to analyze the data compiled by the research analyst and provide guidance to the local communities.

2) Alternatives to Detention

Goal: *Reduce the number of juveniles placed in detention and the average length of stay through the expansion of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in Missouri and establishment of programs that provide alternatives to detention.*

Background: Several studies have shown that **youth who are incarcerated are more likely to recidivate** than youth who are supervised in a community-based setting or not detained at all. A recent evaluation of secure detention in Wisconsin, conducted by the state's Joint Legislative Audit Committee, reported that **70 percent of youth held in secure detention, in the four counties studied, were arrested or returned to secure detention within one year of release**. Juvenile justice experts suggest that secure detention should only be used to make sure that the youth appears in court and/or to minimize the risk of serious re-offending while awaiting the court appearance. In Missouri, the decision to detain youth is left to the discretion of the various deputy juvenile officers across the state, and, subsequently, the decision to detain or not is highly subjective.

Accomplishments: In April 2006, the Missouri Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) received a four-year grant from The Annie E. Casey Foundation to develop and implement the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in the state of Missouri. The JDAI was implemented in St. Louis City, and the Counties of St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, Greene, Cass, and Johnson. All locations have shown significant decreases in the number of youth detained. According to The Annie E. Casey Foundation, in the counties/cities that implemented the JDAI, **juvenile crime rates fell** as much as, or more than, national decreases in juvenile crime. The Department of Public Safety, JJAG, OSCA, and the courts in Missouri believe strongly in the JDAI and would like to see this program/philosophy incorporated statewide. Therefore, the three-year plan for Title II incorporates the Alternative to Detention purpose area so that JDAI can be expanded throughout Missouri. Last year, Boone and Jefferson Counties received Title II funding for Year 1 of the JDAI. St. Louis City and the Counties of St. Louis, Greene, and Cass received funding to implement programs for youth as an alternative to detention.

3) Gender Specific Services

Goal: *Facilitate a fundamental change in the juvenile justice system that will enhance the understanding and utilization of gender-responsive services for the adolescent female population in the Missouri juvenile justice system.*

Background: In 2007, girls comprised 36% of all juvenile court referrals. In 1998, girls comprised 32% of the referrals. In 2002, there were 80,381 referrals to the juvenile courts and 32% were females. In 2007, there were 69,385 referrals (down 10,996 referrals), but 36% of them were females. The trends show that juvenile crime is decreasing. The percentage of girls referred to the juvenile justice system, however, has been rising. Between 2002 and 2007, the percentage of girls in Missouri's juvenile justice system rose by 4 percent.

Accomplishments: This past year (2009-2010), MJJA was awarded funding to provide the *Girl Matters* training on services for girls to about 40 juvenile officers from around the state. Training was provided in June 2010 by Dr. Lawanda Rovoira from the NCCD Center for Girls and Young Women in Florida. As part of the training, groups developed plans to address girls' services, and Dr. Ravoira followed up with five of these groups to assist in implementation of the plans. Dr. Ravoira's agency has now received an award from OJJDP to set up national gender training – the same that we brought to Missouri back in June. Also, as a result of the Girl Matters training, two new girls' programs are being funded in 2011, one in Greene County and the other in Mississippi County.

Title V Community Prevention Grant:

2 projects - \$63,787.47 awarded in 2010

Seed Money – New projects are funded for three years. This was the third and final year of funding for these two projects.

Goal: Reduce risks and enhance protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system, through the use of community-based plans and programs to prevent delinquency.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG):

8 projects - \$786,618.81 awarded in 2010

Pass Thru to Local Detention Offices – 75%

Competitively Awarded to Local Programs – 25%

Goal: Hold youth accountable for delinquent behavior through the imposition of graduated sanctions consistent with the severity of the offense; and strengthen the juvenile justice system's capacity to work with community partners to keep youth from reoffending and also increase its capacity to process cases quickly and efficiently, always keeping the best interest of the child in the forefront.

Accomplishments: *Total Youth Served by Title II, Title V, JABG \$1,636,784.20 combined to 27 total projects for 2010*

Grant Cycle	Awarded as Subgrants	# of Subgrants	Purpose Areas	Youth Served
2009-2010	\$1,636,784.20	27	Delinquency Prevention, Gender Specific Services, Alternatives to Detention, Juvenile Accountability	3,429

Please Note: *In addition to the number of youth served as noted above, the Department of Social Services provided educational information about the School Violence Hotline to another 13,117 youth in schools throughout the state of Missouri. This project is funded through JABG.*

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL): 29 projects - \$346,796.45 awarded in 2010
 Operations funded: 1) Retail Compliance Checks,
 2) Party Prevention/Controlled Party Dispersal
 3) Special Events Management

Goal: Implement activities to

- 1) Reduce the availability of alcohol to Missouri's minor population and the early first use of alcohol and binge drinking by adolescents; and
- 2) Increase the enforcement of underage drinking laws and the collaboration between schools, parents, community leaders, and law enforcement.

Accomplishments:

Grant Cycle	Awarded as Subgrants	Number of Subgrants	Establishments Compliant	Establishments Checked	Compliance Rate
2010	\$346,796.45	29	1,378	1,543	89%

Discretionary Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Air Force Grant (EUDL-AF):

1 project - \$949,616.27 awarded through 2012

Goal: Reduce underage drinking, high risk consumption of alcohol, DWI, and the availability of alcohol to underage Airmen including policy development as well as conducting law enforcement activities and prevention programs.

Accomplishments: The Juvenile Justice Unit collaborated with the Warrensburg Area Partners in Prevention, which includes the University of Central Missouri (UCM), Whiteman Air Force Base (Whiteman), Warrensburg Police Department, Johnson County Sheriff's Department, Knob Noster Police Department and other community members, to apply for a discretionary U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant to address underage drinking issues among Airmen. To date, a 1,000 hour state coordinator has been hired to manage the program within DPS. In addition, a local coordinator and assistant have been hired by the UCM. A press conference was held at Whiteman last January to announce the project. In October, a local summit was held in Warrensburg to promote the project, garner local support, and to encourage local community involvement in the project. A total of 55 people attended the summit and 42 out of those 55 are now engaged in some capacity with the project. The Board of Directors and committees for the project have been formed. General Vander Hamm from Whiteman and Dr. Ambrose from UCM are both serving on the Board of Directors for this project which meets the third Thursday of each month. The team is currently completing a Work Plan required by OJJDP.

-Photo courtesy of Mississippi County, a Title V Community Prevention Grant recipient.



JJDP Grant Programs

administered by
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
and the
Missouri Department of Public Safety
Juvenile Justice Unit
and
Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

Title II Formula Grant Program

Title V Community Prevention Grant Program

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program

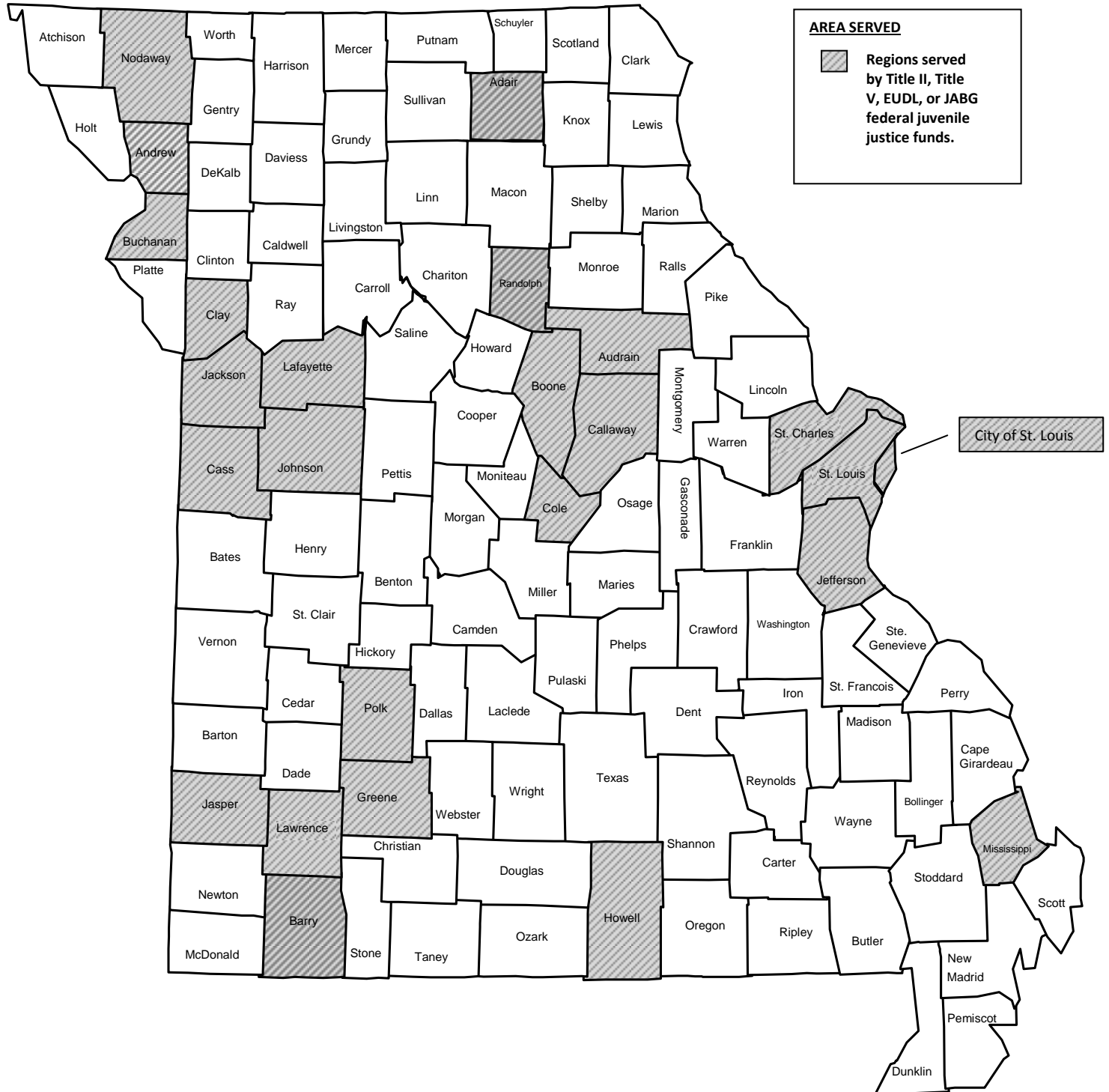
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant Program

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Discretionary Grant Program - Air Force Project

*Sometimes it's the smallest decisions that can
change your life forever.
-Keri Russell*

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (JJDP)

October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010



Title II Formula Grant Program

Overview of Guidelines

Authorization

The Title II Formula Grant Program (Title II) is authorized under Part B, Section 222, of the federal **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) of 1974**, as amended and reauthorized (Public Law 107-273, 42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq.). Funds are allocated annually by Congress to support states and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services to best meet the needs of juveniles and their families.

Administration

The U.S. Department of Justice, **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)** has oversight of this program at the federal level. The **Department of Public Safety (DPS)** has been designated by the governor of Missouri as the single state agency to receive, manage, and administer the Title II grant program in Missouri. In accordance with the JJDP Act requirements, DPS is responsible for the development and implementation of a comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 3-Year Plan. Furthermore, a state advisory group must be established. In Missouri, this is the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG). The JJAG, a gubernatorial appointed body, provides DPS with policy direction, participates in preparing and administering the 3-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan, and is committed to maintaining Missouri's compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act.

JJDP Core Requirements

To be eligible to receive Title II and other OJJDP administered grant funding, the state of Missouri must maintain compliance with each of the following four core requirements of the JJDP Act (*see the reverse side of this form for more information*):

1. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO),
2. Separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities (Sight and Sound Separation),
3. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (Jail Removal), and
4. Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) within the juvenile justice system.

Compliance Monitoring

As a Title II recipient, Missouri must develop, maintain, and implement strategies for achieving and maintaining compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act. Missouri's level of compliance with the four core requirements determines eligibility for continued funding. For example, failure to achieve

or maintain compliance, despite good faith efforts, reduces the Title II funding by 20 percent for each core requirement not met. In addition, if non-compliant, Missouri must agree to expend 50 percent of its allocation for that year to achieve compliance with the core requirement(s) not met.

As part of the strategy for maintaining compliance, Missouri must provide for an adequate system of monitoring. The DPS Compliance Monitor must visit and collect information from facilities to demonstrate compliance with the JJDP Act. On an annual basis, Missouri submits this information in the form of a compliance monitoring report to OJJDP. The report provides compliance data and a detailed description of how Missouri is meeting the core requirements. (*See section entitled: Maintaining Compliance with the JJDP Act for more information.*)

Eligible Program Areas

The Title II funding must be utilized for projects that fall within the 31 program areas defined by Congress and further identified by the JJAG and included in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 3-Year Plan. For 2009-2012, these purpose areas include: 1) Gender Specific Services, 2) Disproportionate Minority Contact, 3) Alternatives to Detention (JDAI), and 4) Delinquency Prevention.

Applicants must choose one of these purpose areas. Applicants may only choose one purpose area per application; however, more than one application may be submitted. Please note that priority is given to applicants implementing best or promising practices and model programs.

Eligible Applicants

Public or non-profit 501(c)(3) agencies or a combination thereof are eligible to apply. Juvenile and family courts, law enforcement agencies, local units of government, churches, schools, and public youth service agencies or organizations with appropriate experience, expertise, and service capacity to implement programs addressing the priority areas identified in Missouri's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 3-Year Plan are eligible.

Competitive Bid Process

The Title II funds are usually announced in April. **Applications are due by June 1.**

Project Period

The Title II projects generally run from **October 1 through September 30** each year.

See the Department of Public Safety website at www.dps.mo.gov for more information.

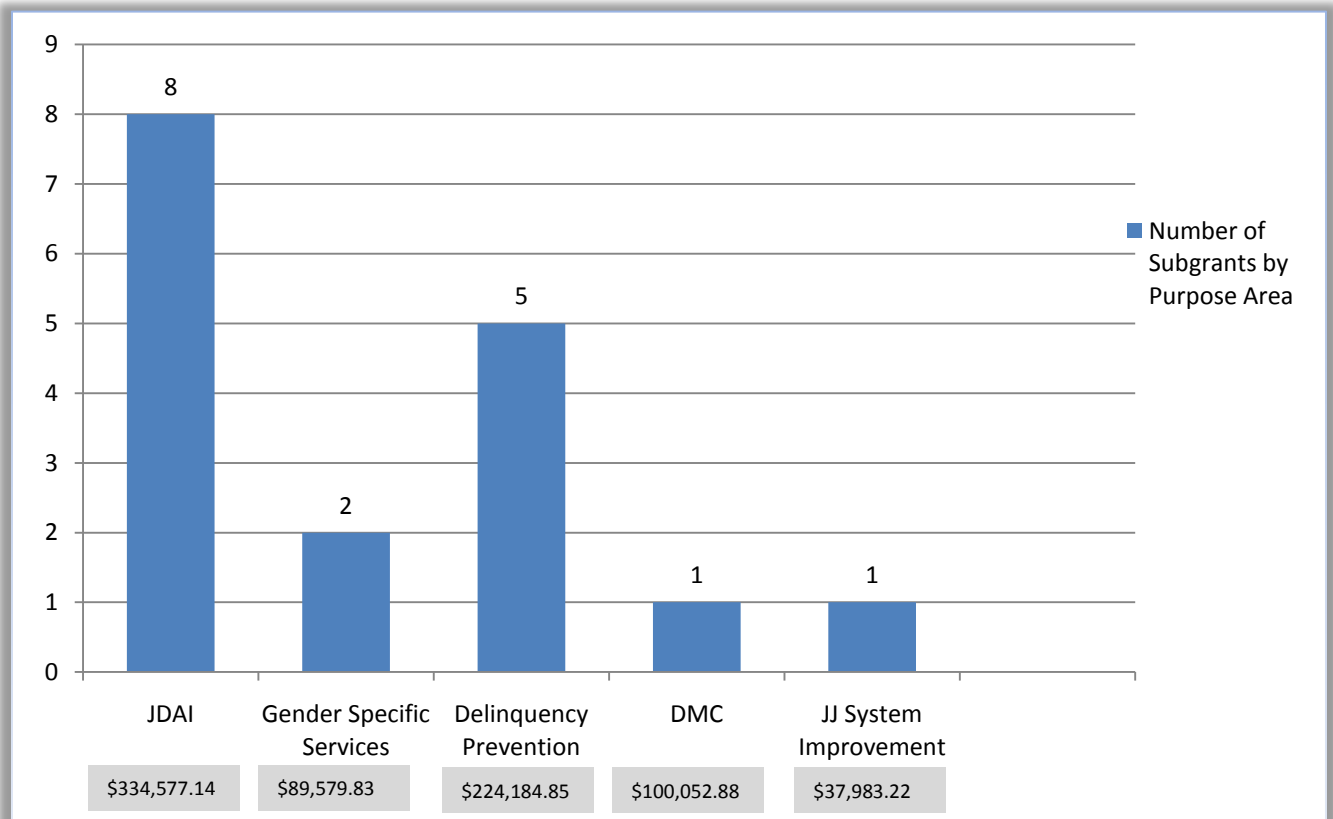
2010 Title II Subgrants

Awarded October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010		
Applicant Agency/Subgrantee Contact Information	Award Amount	Project Description
Big Brothers Big Sisters-Columbia Georgalu Swoboda Columbia, MO 65203 573-874-3677	\$37,202.00	Mentoring Rural Missouri Youth- Title II funded the outreach mentoring work of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Missouri in Mexico and Moberly. Those served included children of single parents, children of prisoners, foster children, and children referred by school teachers and counselors. Mentors met with the children weekly in school and in the community. <i>A total of 42 youth were served for the year. None of these youth reoffended during the grant period, were committed to DYS, or were certified as adults.</i>
Boone County and Callaway County Juvenile Offices Ms. Marcia Hazelhorst Fulton, MO 65251 573-642-7992	\$37,317.00	13th Circuit Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Program- The 13th Circuit, Juvenile Division, implemented phase one of The Annie E. Casey Foundation JJDAI which involves orientation and training on the eight core strategies; the development of a collaborative team to develop and plan reform activities based on a site system assessment as well as a detention self-assessment; full utilization of the Missouri Juvenile Detention Assessment; and training on graduated sanctions and responses to technical probation violations. <i>A total of 366 youth were assessed for alternative placement. Staff participated in 51 hours of training, and 14 planning activities.</i>
Cass County 17th Judicial Circuit-Juvenile Division Kelly Duhamell Harrisonville, MO 64701 816-380-8477	\$24,000.00	JDAI Training and Development- The Cass County JDAI Project expanded and formalized two county collaborations, developed the necessary training for the county collaborations and juvenile division staff on JDAI; and developed performance measures that were used to establish a report card on the effectiveness of juvenile division services. <i>A total of 120 youth were served for the year; 3 of these youth reoffended and were referred to juvenile court, 0 were committed to DYS, 0 were certified as adults.</i>
Columbia Housing Authority (CHA) CHA Low-Income Services, Inc. Becky Markt Columbia, MO 65203 573-443-2556	\$54,930.97	Moving Ahead II- This program follows the principles of CASASTART, one of the most recognized at-risk youth prevention programs available. Title II funded a full-time in-resident Home/School Liaison who provided intensive case management for families residing in and around the family housing developments of the CHA. The work of this position served to improve the academic performance of at-risk students through individual learning plans, facilitating home to school communication, developing neighborhood learning centers, and providing group and individual tutoring. <i>A total of 37 youth were served for the year; none of these youth reoffended during the grant period.</i>
Destiny of HOPE Ms. Judy Hubbard Columbia, MO 65202 573-673-1740	\$49,520.00	We Are Family - This program for at-risk youth, ages 5-17, is based on SAMSHA's "The Nurturing Parenting Program". Parents become involved by learning how to be effective parents and teach youth morals, character, appropriate behavior, self-concept, and empathy. Parents and youth attended sessions concurrently and had interactive time at the end of the evening. Outreach and home visits were provided. <i>A total of 144 youth were served; none of these youth reoffended during the grant period.</i>
Greene County Family Court Juvenile Division Ms. Susan Cox Springfield, MO 65802 417-829-6145	\$39,675.00	Enhanced Alternatives to Detention- The Greene County Juvenile Division utilized this funding for eligible youth who had no viable placement options to be released to a shelter care facility until a community placement could be arranged. Programming in the current alternatives to detention were enhanced to increase the likelihood that youth would appear at their scheduled hearing and reduce the chances of further law violations pending disposition. <i>A total of 74 youth were served for the year; 8 of these youth reoffended and were referred to the juvenile court, 4 were committed to DYS, and 0 were certified as adults.</i>

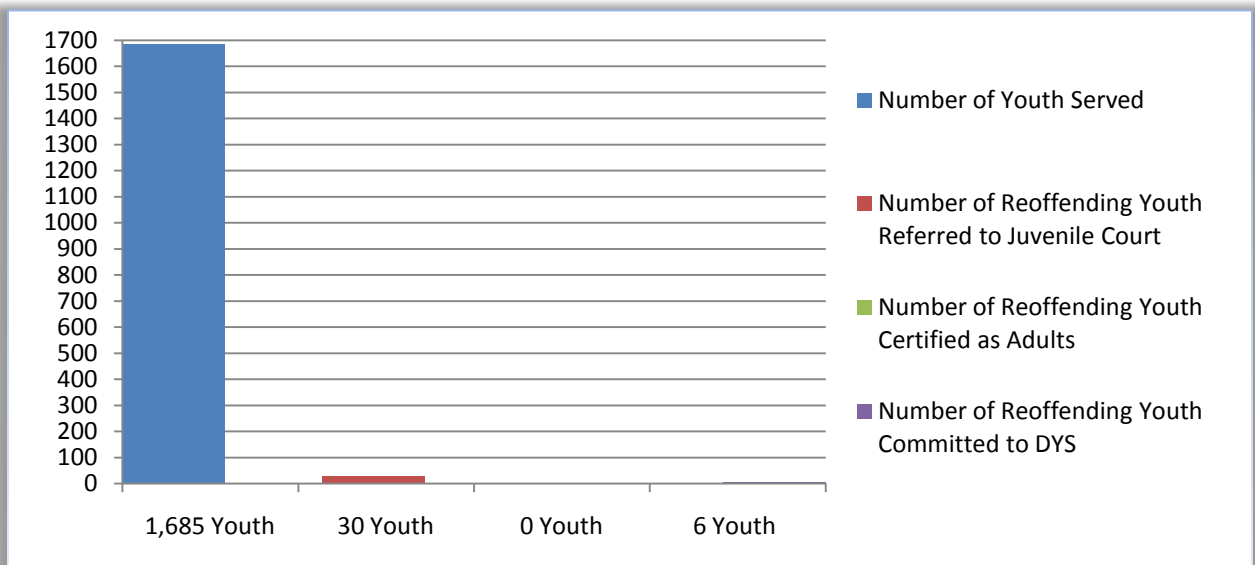
37th Judicial Circuit Court Juvenile Division Mr. Stan Smith West Plains, MO 65775 417-256-2432	\$47,741.13	37th Judicial Circuit-Juvenile Division's Chronic Truancy Initiative- This initiative was designed to reduce absenteeism in the Richards R-5 School District. The program employed a School Resource Officer who is housed on campus. The primary duty of this School Resource Officer was to investigate chronic truancy cases and provide comprehensive case management services to students who are excessively absent from school. <i>A total of 57 youth were served for the year; none of these youth reoffended, were committed to DYS, or certified as adults.</i>
Jackson County Family Court Mr. Mel Bockelman Kansas City, MO 64108 816-881-6512	\$54,133.83	The Gender Specialized Caseload and Girls Circle Program- This Jackson County program consisted of a probation officer assigned to a gender specific caseload. This case manager, along with other relevant court staff, was trained in gender responsive approaches to assist court involved juvenile female offenders to address and reduce delinquency risk factors. These court involved female offenders participated in the Girls' Circle Program, a gender responsive curriculum. <i>A total of 44 youth were served for the year; 3 of these youth reoffended and were referred to the juvenile court, 1 was committed to DYS, or 0 were certified as adults.</i>
Jefferson County Juvenile Office 23 rd Judicial Circuit Joseph Polette Hillsboro, MO 63050 636-797-5357	\$29,364.00	Jefferson County Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) - This funding permitted Jefferson County to participate in the JDAI. Funds for this project provided training for juvenile office and detention staff, permitted visits to established model sites, and allowed for a full review of current practices and procedures regarding the use of detention. <i>Staff received 60.5 hours of training and participated in 54 planning activities. They started using the JDTA Risk Assessment tool to determine which youth need to be detained and which will be better served through an alternative program. A total of 372 youth were assessed.</i>
Missouri Juvenile Justice Association Vivian L. Murphy Jefferson City, MO 65102 573-636-6101	\$35,446.00	Girl Matters- MJJA implemented a multi-faceted program to train and support juvenile offices throughout Missouri in addressing the special needs of girls who are involved in the juvenile justice system. <i>Forty juvenile officers were trained and 5 circuits developed action plans for gender-specific programming. Training and technical assistance was provided to those circuits as they proceeded with implementation of plans.</i>
Missouri Juvenile Justice Association Vivian Murphy Jefferson City, MO 65102 573-636-6101	\$100,052.88	DMC – This MJJA project was set up to reduce disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system in Missouri. A statewide work group was established. Three communities with disproportionality agreed to work on this project over the next three years. <i>The identified communities collected data and developed strategies to address DMC. MJJA held a statewide summit in the Spring of 2010. A forum on the MJJA website was created for discussion of disproportionate minority contact.</i>
Provident Counseling, Inc. Sharita Shelby St. Louis, MO 63103 314-371-6500	\$34,790.75	Lions Quest Component - Provident offered after-school programming at five locations. Grant funds enhanced the programming by adding the Lions-Quest training and curriculum for character development, motivation, and inter-personal skills, and for reducing delinquency. <i>A total of 213 youth were served for the year; none received new referrals to juvenile court, were committed to DYS, or certified as adults.</i>
Twenty-Second Judicial Circuit Catherine Horejes St. Louis, MO 63108 314-552-2500	\$54,252.88	Youth Advisory Council Specialist- This position was created for the development and sustainability of the Supervision Orientation Program, Juvenile Advisory Council/Parent Advisory Council, Youth Leadership Skills, Empathy Groups, and Program Evaluation. The employee conducted group sessions with juveniles and parents, as well as joint sessions with juveniles, parents, and community members. <i>A total of 109 youth were served for the year; 7 of these youth reoffended and were referred to the juvenile court, 0 were committed to DYS, and 0 were certified as adults.</i>

Family Court of St. Louis County Andrew Zemcuznikov Clayton, MO 63105 314-615-8449	\$49,955.88	Day Treatment- This program offers court-involved youth, detained for or in danger of being detained for probation violations connected to school suspensions, with supervision, counseling, recreation, and an educational program accredited by the Missouri Department of Secondary and Elementary Education. <i>A total of 72 youth were served; 3 of these youth reoffended and were referred to the juvenile court, 1 was committed to DYS, and 0 were certified as adults.</i>
Family Court of St. Louis County Andrew Zemcuznikov Clayton, MO 63105 314-615-8449	\$49,949.88	Reporting Center - Title II funds allowed for expansion of the court's currently operating reporting center that provides structure and supervision to court-involved youth during "high crime" after-school and evening hours. The program expanded its capacity from 10 to 18 youth. <i>A total of 35 youth were served for the year; 6 of these youth reoffended and were referred to the Juvenile Court, 0 were committed to DYS, and 0 were certified as adults.</i>
Missouri Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA) Anne Janku 2112 Industrial Blvd. Jefferson City, MO 65110	\$37,983.22	OSCA worked collaboratively with the DMC Coordinator for Missouri to collect and report DMC data as required by the US Department of Justice. This was accomplished by hiring a part-time research analyst III. Duties include compilation and analysis of data and presentation of the analysis in reports and in presentations.
Missouri Office of State Courts Administrator Jay Rodieck 2112 Industrial Blvd. Jefferson City, MO 65110	\$50,062.50	This grant provides funding to sustain existing JDAI program support in nine sites and promote continued statewide expansion to the 24 court-based juvenile detention facilities in Missouri. After the reduction of The Annie E. Casey Foundation funding, this grant allows for the continued expansion of the program statewide.
Total Title II Funds Awarded	\$786,377.92	

Subgrant by Purpose Area



Youth Served by Title II Funds October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010



**Title II funds provide services to at-risk youth and youth who are in the juvenile justice system. In addition, training and technical assistance programs are also funded.*



-Photo courtesy of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Missouri, a Title II Formula Grant recipient.

For having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged, by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions, even on important subjects, which I once thought right but found to be otherwise.

– Benjamin Franklin

Title V Community Prevention Grant

Overview of Guidelines

Authorization

Established in the 1992 reauthorization of the **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974**, the Community Prevention Grant Program (Title V) is a federal grant program that funds collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts. It provides a framework to enable communities to develop and implement comprehensive 3-year prevention plans that are designed to reduce risk factors associated with delinquency and decrease juvenile problem behavior. The objectives of this program are:

1. To form coalitions within communities to mobilize the community and direct delinquency prevention efforts;
2. To identify the known delinquency risk factors which are present in communities;
3. To identify protective factors which will counteract identified risk factors and develop local comprehensive delinquency prevention plans to strengthen these protective factors; and
4. To develop and implement local comprehensive, delinquency prevention strategies which use and coordinate federal, state, local, and private resources for establishing a client-continuum of services for at-risk children and their families.

Administration

The U.S. Department of Justice, **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)** has oversight of this program at the federal level. The **Department of Public Safety (DPS)** has been designated to receive, manage, and administer the Title V Grant Program in Missouri.

Eligible Purpose Areas

OJJDP has determined that Title V awards are to be made under one or more of the following program areas:

1. Child Abuse/Neglect
2. Children of Incarcerated Parents
3. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders
4. Delinquency Prevention
5. Disproportionate Minority Contact
6. Diversion
7. Gangs
8. Gender Specific Services
9. Graduated Sanctions
10. Gun Program
11. Hate Programs
12. Job Training
13. Mental Health
14. Mentoring
15. School Programs
16. Substance Abuse
17. Youth Courts

Eligible Applicants

Units of local government (city, county, township, or other political subdivision) that meet the federal compliance requirement may apply. Eligible applicants may contract with private, non-profit, or public agencies to implement activities, provided the funded activities are delivered at no cost.

JJDP Federal Compliance Requirements

The geographic area the applicant wishes to serve (city, county, circuit, etc.) must be in compliance with the following core requirements of the JJDP Act:

1. The deinstitutionalization (removal) of status and non-offenders from secure detention and placement (DSO);
2. The removal of juveniles from confinement in adult jails and lockups (Jail Removal);
3. Separating juveniles from adult offenders in custody (Sight and Sound Separation); and
4. A reduction in the rate of the overrepresentation of minority youth contact (DMC).

Prevention Policy Board Requirement

Applicants must appoint a local Prevention Policy Board consisting of not less than 15 and not more than 21 members. The board must possess a balanced representation of public, private, and nonprofit agencies that serve youth, families, business, youth, and industry including, but not limited to the following:

1. At least one parent of an at-risk youth;
2. At least two youth members (under the age of 21); and
3. A majority who are heads of community organizations or high level senior management, i.e., leaders within the community who are willing and have the ability to get the community's support and involvement. In other words, key leaders.

Match Requirements

The local unit of government or agency(s) with whom an applicant partners, must be willing and able to **provide a fifty percent (50%) match of the amount of funds awarded**. Match may be a cash match or in-kind match.

Competitive Bid Process

A new 3-year cycle for Title V funding will begin in 2011, with grant funds being announced in April. **Applications are due by June 1.**

Project Period

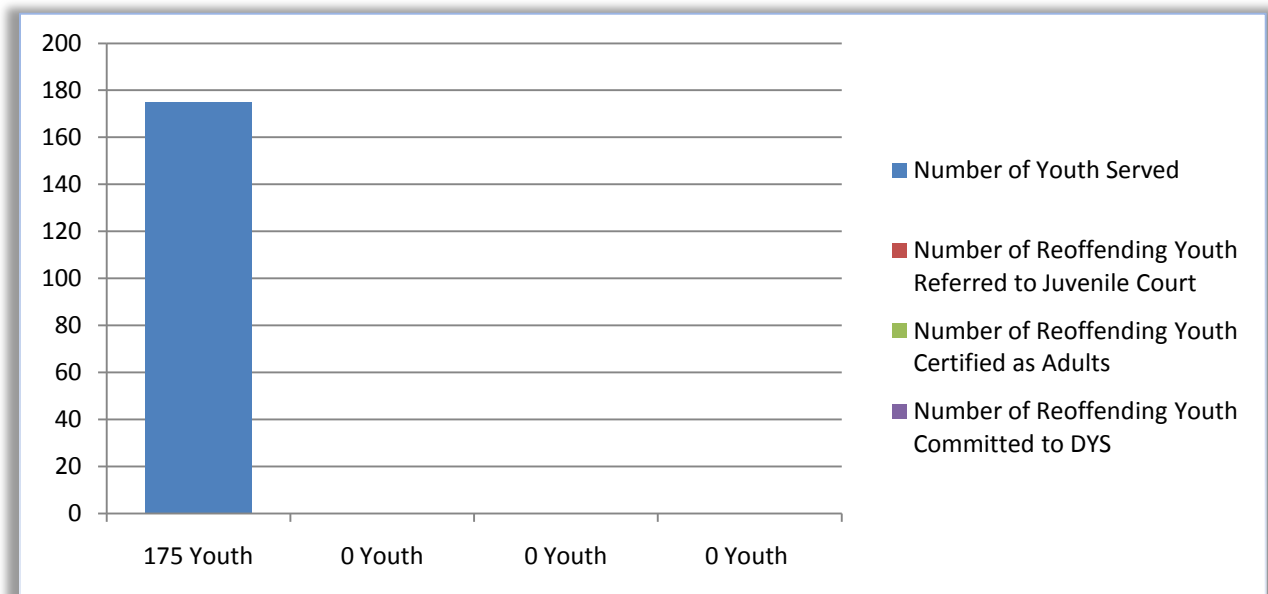
Title V projects generally run from **October 1 through September 30** each year. Successful year 1 projects are required to submit renewal applications for years 2 and 3.

See the Department of Public Safety website at www.dps.mo.gov for more information.

2010 Title V Subgrants

Awarded October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010		
Third (Final) Year Grants		
Applicant Agency/Subgrantee Contact Information	Award Amount	Project Description
Columbia Columbia Housing Authority Steve Hollis Columbia, MO 65205-6015 573-874-7488	\$32,987.47	Columbia's Youth with Promise...Reducing Risk, Staying on Track- Columbia-Youth With Promise follows the principles of CASA START, which is one of the most recognized at-risk youth prevention programs available. CASA START will reduce the risks for 30 youth and their families through CASA START's basic core components activities: case management, education services, family services, mentoring, afterschool and summer activities, incentives/recognitions, community enhanced policing/enhanced enforcement, and criminal justice intervention. <i>A total of 111 youth were served; none of these youth reoffended, were referred to juvenile court, committed to DYS, or certified as an adult.</i>
Mississippi County Martha Ellen Black East Prairie, MO 63845 573-649-3731	\$30,800.00	Families in Action- A family skills training program, Mississippi County Families In Action (FIA) uses the Families in Action (FIA) Model presented by the United States Office of Justice, Office of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention. The effective active parenting program model using a multi media, multi sensory approach, is a structured alcohol/drug prevention, leadership development curriculum taught in 2½ hour sessions. Youth sessions are held in one room while the parents meet in the other room learning related skills, and then at the end of the session parents and their children meet together to discuss newly learned skills and ways the families can practice them. An evening meal will be provided to the youth in Wilson City through the Susanna Wesley/Department of Mental Health nutrition program. Parents will be provided a light meal at their weekly evening meeting. Families will have the opportunity. <i>A total of 64 youth were served; none of these youth reoffended, were referred to juvenile court, committed to DYS, or certified as an adult.</i>
Total Title V Funds Awarded	\$63,787.47	

Youth Served by Title V Funding October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010



Title V is a prevention program so at-risk youth are served.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant

Overview of Guidelines

Authorization and Purpose

The U.S. House of Representatives passed and established the **Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant** Act in 1997. Funds were first appropriated by Congress in 1998. In 2002, the name was changed to the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG), and the number and scope of purpose areas were expanded. JABG currently provides funding to states and communities to develop and implement programs that:

1. Hold youth accountable for delinquent behavior through the imposition of graduated sanctions consistent with the severity of the offense; and
2. Strengthen the juvenile justice system's capacity to work with community partners to keep youth from reoffending and also to increase its capacity to process cases quickly and efficiently, always keeping the best interest of the child in the forefront.

JABG funds can only be used for programs that address juvenile offenders who are in the juvenile system.

Administration

The U.S. Department of Justice, **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)** has oversight of this program at the federal level. The **Department of Public Safety (DPS)** has been designated by the Governor of Missouri to receive, manage, and administer the JABG funds in Missouri.

Eligible Applicants

The **federal government allocates 75% of the funding** to specific units of local government based on a formula that incorporates crime statistics and census figures. In Missouri, this is considered pass-through funding. A unit of local government must qualify for a minimum of \$10,000 under this allocation formula to receive a subgrant award. The **remaining 25% of the funding is awarded through a competitive bid basis** to public and private agencies.

Match Requirements

For construction projects, the cash match must be at least 50 percent of the total project cost. The cash match for all other types of projects must provide at least 10 percent of the total project cost.

Eligible Purpose Areas

The JABG funding must be allocated for programs that fall within the 17 purpose areas defined by Congress. These purpose areas encompass four types of activities: hiring staff, training staff, building infrastructure, and implementing direct service programs. The 17 purpose areas include the following.

1. Corrections/Detention Facilities
2. Court Staffing and Pretrial Services
3. Prosecutors (Staffing)
4. Prosecutors (Funding)
5. Training for Law Enforcement and Court Personnel
6. Juvenile Gun Courts
7. Juvenile Drug Courts
8. Juvenile Records Systems
9. Information Sharing
10. Accountability
11. Risk and Needs Assessment
12. School Safety
13. Restorative Justice
14. Juvenile Courts and Probation
15. Corrections/Detention Personnel
16. Re-Entry

Competitive Bid Process

The JABG funds are announced in April. **Applications are due by June 1.**

Pass-Through Funding

If eligible for pass-through funding, local government agencies are notified in April. Each local government agency must sign and return a Local Government Participation Form indicating that the agency plans to apply for the funds, waive the funds to another local pass-through recipient agency that serves youth in that area, or decline to participate. **An application must be submitted by June 1.**

Project Period

The JABG projects generally run from **October 1 through September 30** each year.

See the Department of Public Safety website at www.dps.mo.gov for more information.

2010 JABG Subgrants - Pass Thru Funds

Awarded October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010		
Local Units of Government – Pass Thru Funds		
Applicant Agency/Subgrantee Contact Information	Award Amount	Project Description
Boone County Robert L. Perry Juvenile Justice Center Marcia Hazelhorst Columbia, MO 573-886-4450	\$20,638.19	Accountability Programs and Services - This project includes the Art Program, Music Program, Security/Monitoring Program, Drug Testing Program, and resource materials for Cognitive Behavioral Intervention-Based classes and programming. <i>During the award period, the program served a total of 116 youth. Two of these youth reoffended and were referred to juvenile court, 23 were committed to DYS, and 1 was certified as an adult.</i>
Greene County Greene County Juvenile Office Mr. Kyle O'Dell Springfield, MO 417-829-6118	\$35,749.07	S.A.M. #4 (Services, Accountability, & More) – Funds are utilized for a deputy juvenile officer who conducts investigations, administers screenings, and completes risks/needs assessments on youth. The deputy juvenile officer makes determinations for appropriate disposition in delinquency and status offense referrals. <i>This program served 161 youth during the award period. Out of that, 20 of the youth reoffended and were referred to juvenile court and two (2) to DYS.</i>
Jackson County Jackson County Prosecutor's Office Ms. Angela Castle Kansas City, MO 816-881-3113	\$210,380.00	Sentenced to the Arts Program (STTAP) - STTAP was created and implemented to provide innovative art education and expressive therapy. The youth are referred to STTAP through the Jackson County Family Court, at which time they are administered an arts assessment so they may be placed in an art venue of their choice. <i>The program served 391 youth last year. None of these youth were referred to the Juvenile Office for a new offense during the grant period, but 11 were referred to DYS, and 2 were certified as adults.</i>
St. Charles County Family Court of St. Charles County Mr. Kenneth N. Simmons St. Charles, MO 636-949-3040	\$27,723.90	Juvenile Service Enhancements – Funds are utilized for medical services for juveniles in the secure detention center; community service programs for juveniles to earn restitution payment for the victim of their acts; and, individual, group, and family therapy for juveniles who commit domestic violence against a parent or stepparent or other family member.
St. Louis City St. Louis Department of Public Safety Ms. Charlene Deeken St. Louis, MO 314-622-3391	\$195,558.63	Nightwatch Program - Nightwatch is a collaborative effort of the St. Louis City Family Court and the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department developed to monitor the curfew of juveniles referred to the Court. Nightwatch crews make visits to juveniles' homes to monitor curfew compliance through graduated sanctioning. <i>The Nightwatch Program served 357 youth. 36 of these youth reoffended and were referred to juvenile court, 61 were referred to DYS, and 6 were certified as an adult.</i>
St. Louis County Family Court of St. Louis County Mr. Kerry Hampton St. Louis, MO 314-615-2901	\$108,500.68	Juvenile Accountability Programs – Funds are used for the Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC) project. The JCC consists of volunteers from the community who are appointed by the Administrative Judge of the Family Court to hear informal, minor delinquency matters. Funds are also used for the Substance Abuse/Mental Health Counselor to provide identification and treatment of substance abuse and mental health risk factors as part of a graduated response to unlawful behavior. <i>The program served 544 youth. Fifty-six (56) of these youth reoffended and were referred to juvenile court, 13 were committed to DYS, and 0 were certified as an adult.</i>

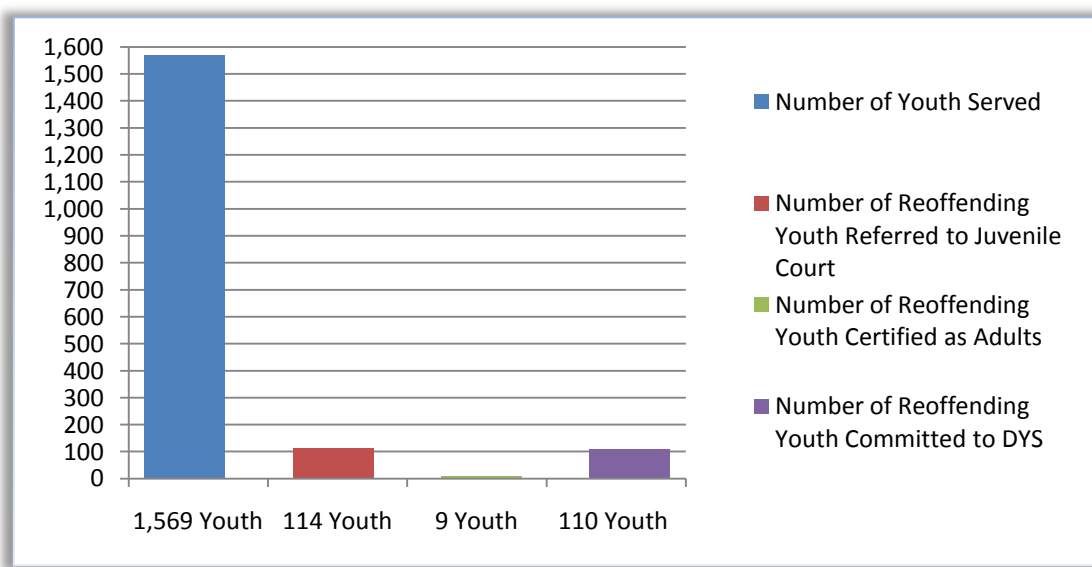
***Change does not roll in on the wheels of inevitability,
but comes through continuous struggle.***

– Dr. Martin Luther

2010 JABG Subgrants Competitively Bid

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) <i>Awarded October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010</i>		
Competitively Bid Projects		
Applicant Agency/Subgrantee Contact Information	Award Amount	Project Description
State of Missouri Department of Social Services Melody Yancey Jefferson City, MO 573-751-8927	\$159,879.99	DSS Missouri School Violence Hotline (SVH) - The SVH provides a statewide resource for reporting acts of school violence anonymously. Every report is immediately passed on to the school and local law enforcement. The hotline service promotes school safety in both public and private schools in Missouri, grades pre-kindergarten to 12. The SVH (1-866-748-7047) operates Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Afterhours, voicemail or the SVH Website at www.schoolviolencehotline.com are available. <i>The SVH handled 1,182 calls of which 455 were viable school violence reports.</i>
State of Missouri Office of State Courts Administrator Curt Hendricks Jefferson City, MO 573-751-4377	\$28,188.35	Juvenile Detention Policy Writing - The Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA) setup the <i>Juvenile Detention Policy Writing</i> training, which was provided to 39 representatives from 18 different juvenile detention centers. The curriculum was delivered by Wayne Liddell from the National Juvenile Detention Association. A policy writing discussion forum was also posted on the MJJA website for continued dialogue as the centers developed new policy and procedures manuals. All 24 detention centers in the state received a copy of the manual, <i>Performance Based Standards for Youth Correction & Detention Facilities</i> along with its <i>2010 Standards Supplement</i> which is published by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
Total JABG Funds Awarded		\$786,698.81

Statistics for Youth Served by JABG Pass-Thru Funds October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010



*Youth served by the JABG funding are youth who are already in the juvenile justice system.

JABG Interest Grants

In 2010, the Department of Public Safety started a new Disproportionate Minority Contact initiative. Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Interest moneys were utilized to provide speakers and training materials for this endeavor. Funds were also used to provide training to law enforcement and juvenile justice professionals across the state. Specifically, funds were provided for the following projects:

- Scholarships that covered the registration fees and hotel costs for juvenile justice center staff to attend the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA) Spring and Fall Conferences.
- Speaker fee/travel costs for Dana Shoenberg and Mark Soler, from the Center for Children's Law and Policy in Washington D.C., to present at the MJJA Spring Conference. Both were instrumental in the kickoff of Missouri's new Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) initiative. Funds were also spent to provide training materials for the DMC training track.
- Training for law enforcement on Conducting Alcohol Compliance Checks of alcohol retailers and Party Prevention Patrol/Controlled Party Dispersal Operations in the community



-DMC Training at the MJJA Spring Conference. Photo courtesy of the Missouri Department of Public Safety

-EUDL Training for law enforcement officers at the Meeting of the Minds conference. Photo courtesy of the Missouri Department of Public Safety



Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant

Overview of Grant Guidelines

Authorization

The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant Program was established by federal authority through Congressional appropriations statutes. Beginning in 1998 up through the present, Congress has appropriated \$25 million each year for the EUDL program.

The EUDL program supports and enhances efforts by states and local jurisdictions to reduce the availability of alcohol to minors. The program encourages close partnerships between law enforcement agencies and community groups involved in preventing and intervening in underage drinking. The EUDL initiative is the **only federal program devoted exclusively to preventing alcohol consumption by minors**. The block grant funds are available for the general purpose of supporting the enforcement of underage drinking laws.

Administration

The U.S. Department of Justice, **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)** has oversight of this program at the federal level. The **Department of Public Safety (DPS)** has been designated by the Governor of Missouri as the single state agency to receive, manage, and administer the EUDL Grant Program in Missouri.

Eligible Program Areas

In Missouri, EUDL program funds focus on law enforcement, emphasizing compliance checks of retail alcohol outlets and other enforcement operations focused specifically on reducing the availability of alcohol to minors and enforcing underage drinking laws. EUDL program funds are made available under one or more of the following program areas:

1. **Compliance Checks**—Compliance Checks utilize an underage buyer working under the direction of a law enforcement agency. The underage buyer enters a licensed liquor establishment and attempts to purchase alcoholic beverages. This operation may be conducted at on-premise sites (bars, restaurants, clubs, etc.) and off-premise businesses (convenience stores, grocery stores, gas stations).
2. **Party Prevention Patrols/Controlled Party Dispersal**—Party Prevention Patrols consist of officers patrolling communities at times when youth activities that may be a catalyst for underage drinking parties may occur. This may be youth activities such as prom, homecoming, graduation, school carnivals, etc. Controlled Party Dispersal goes hand in hand with Party Prevention Patrols. If the patrol encounters an underage drinking party, the officers call for backup and then use proper party dispersal protocol.

3. **Bar Patrols**—Bar Patrols consists of utilizing officers to patrol on-site liquor establishments (bars, restaurants, clubs) to ensure that underage youth are not being served by the establishment. This operation may consist of officers checking ID's of patrons to verify legal age has been attained. Law enforcement officers will want to maintain a good working relationship with the businesses, so certain protocol for such operations must be followed.

4. **Special Events Management/Task Force Operations**—This purpose area consists of the implementation of procedures to address underage drinking at large scale events. These events may be concerts, holiday activities such as Mardi Gras or Fourth of July festivities, or other events that bring an influx of people into a local jurisdiction. The operations focus on limiting the time of the function, designating areas for consumption of alcohol, and training vendors on the laws concerning alcohol consumption. Enforcement techniques to spot underage drinkers and transactions are also utilized. Emphasis may be placed on developing multi-jurisdictional task forces to deal with these events since they generally draw attendees from several regions and the local law enforcement agencies are often not equipped to handle the increased population.

**Please note that funds for operations may only be utilized to cover the costs of overtime for officers who conduct law enforcement activities and for a stipend paid to the underage youth operative(s) involved in the EUDL operation(s)*

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants for funding are local units of government (municipalities and counties) and public safety departments located on college campuses. Agencies may apply individually, or neighboring applicants may pool their enforcement resources and apply as a single **Regional Task Force**. Agencies cannot apply as both an individual agency and as a member of a task force.

Competitive Bid Process

The EUDL Grant Program is announced in July each year. **Applications are due in September.**

Project Period

The EUDL projects generally run from **January 1 through December 31** each year.

See the Department of Public Safety website at www.dps.mo.gov for more information.

2010 EUDL Subgrants Awarded

<i>Awarded March 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010</i>		
Law Enforcement Projects		
Applicant Agency/Subgrantee Contact Information	Award Amount	Project Description
Blue Springs Police Department Chief Wayne I. McCoy Blue Springs, MO 64015 816-228-0167	\$11,635.00	The Blue Springs Police Department planned to conduct 10 compliance check operations between March 1, 2010, and December 31, 2010. <i>A total of 108 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 99 (or 92%) were in compliance.</i>
Bolivar Police Department Chief Michael Seibert Bolivar, MO 65613 417-326-5298	\$9,602.64	The Bolivar Police Department planned to conduct one compliance check operation each month during the project period. At least five retail establishments were checked during each operation. In addition, the police department conducted party prevention patrol/ controlled party dispersal operations four times during the project period. <i>A total of 40 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 38 (or 95%) were in compliance. In addition 3 MIP citations were issued to adults over 17.</i>
Breckenridge Hills Police Department Chief Perry Hopkins St. Louis, MO 63114 314-426-1214	\$3,000.00	The Breckenridge Hills Police Department planned to conduct compliance check operations seven times during the project period. Funding for these operations was not utilized.
Columbia Police Department Chief Kenneth Burton Columbia, MO 65201 573-874-7404	\$11,712.00	The Columbia Police Department planned to conduct 16 separate compliance check operations during the project period. <i>A total of 79 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 67 (or 85%) were in compliance.</i>
Crestwood Police Department Chief Michael Paillou Crestwood, MO 63126 314-729-4840	\$8,578.80	The Crestwood Police Department planned to conduct compliance checks once each month during the project period. This agency planned to check eight establishments each month, as well as conduct six party prevention patrol/controlled party dispersal operations during that time. <i>A total of 32 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 29 (or 91%) were in compliance. Citations were also issued to adults under 21 for MIP as a result of party patrol operations.</i>
Gladstone Department of Public Safety Michael J. Hasty, Director Gladstone, MO 64118 816-423-4028	\$7,880.00	The Gladstone Police Department planned to conduct 11 compliance check operations during the project period. The agency's goal was to check 15-20 establishments during each operation. <i>A total of 152 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 146 (or 96%) were in compliance.</i>
Grandview Police Department Chief Larry D. Dickey Grandview, MO 64030 816-316-4900	\$4,260.00	The Grandview Police Department planned to conduct compliance check operations on seven separate occasions during the project period. The agency's goal was to check all 24 retail establishments at least one time. <i>A total of 42 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 37 (or 88%) were in compliance.</i>
Hazelwood Police Department Chief Carl R. Wolf Hazelwood, MO 63042 314-839-3700	\$9,691.20	The Hazelwood Police Department planned to conduct compliance check operations one time each month during the project period. This agency's goal was to check 5 to 10 establishments each month. In addition, the department planned to conduct party prevention patrol/controlled party dispersal operations on four separate occasions. Finally, the Hazelwood Police Department conducted underage drinking enforcement activities at the city's 4th of July Celebration. <i>A total of 56 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 51 (or 91%) were in compliance.</i>
Independence, MO Police Department Chief Tom Dailey Independence, MO 64050 816-325-7271	\$6,469.40	The Independence Police Department planned to conduct five compliance check operations during the project period. The agency's goal was to check all 167 retail establishments at least once during that time. <i>A total of 155 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 134 (or 86%) were in compliance.</i>

Joplin Police Department Chief Lane Roberts Joplin, MO 64801 417-623-3131	\$5,000.00	The Joplin Police Department planned to conduct compliance checks at least once per month during the project period. In addition, this agency's goal was to conduct at least four party prevention patrol/controlled party dispersal operations. <i>A total of 176 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 155 (or 88%) were in compliance. In addition one adult was arrested for supplying alcohol to a minor and 2 MIP citations were issued to youth over 17.</i>
Kirkwood Police Department Chief Jack Plummer Kirkwood, MO 63122 314-822-5866	\$1,199.62	The Kirkwood Police Department planned to conduct party prevention patrol/controlled party dispersal operations two times each month. <i>A total of 25 adult citations were issued during party prevention/controlled party dispersal operations.</i>
Liberty Police Department Chief Craig Knouse Liberty, MO 64068 816-439-4745	\$2,512.00	The Liberty Police Department planned to conduct compliance check operations on a quarterly basis. This agency's goal was to check at least four retail establishments during each operations. <i>A total of 26 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 24 (or 93%) were in compliance.</i>
Maryland Heights Police Department Chief Thomas O'Connor Maryland Heights, MO 63043 314-738-2301	\$9,433.95	The Maryland Heights Police Department planned to conduct five special events management operations to address underage drinking during concerts at the Verizon Wireless Amphitheatre. <i>Three special event operations were conducted with a total of 121 citations issued.</i>
Maryville Department of Public Safety Director R. Keith Wood Maryville, MO 64468 660-562-3209	\$8,130.40	The Maryville Police Department planned to conduct compliance check operations and party prevention patrol/controlled party dispersal operations. <i>A total of 48 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 43 (or 90%) were in compliance; 21 Bar Patrols were conducted resulting in 53 MIP and 1 Fake ID citations; 5 Controlled Party Dispersal Operations were conducted resulting in 13 MIP citations.</i>
Monett Police Department Chief Timothy Schweder Monett, MO 65708 417-235-4241	\$1,663.68	The Monett Police Department planned to conduct one compliance check operation each quarter with no fewer than five retail establishments checked each quarter. <i>A total of 14 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 13 (or 93%) were in compliance.</i>
Mt. Vernon Police Department Chief Garry Earnest Mt. Vernon, MO 65712 417-466-2122	\$11,640.00	The Mt. Vernon Police Department formed a task force with the cities of Aurora, Miller, Pierce City, Marionville, and the County of Lawrence. The task force planned to conduct two compliance check operations each month and check at least five establishments during each operation. <i>A total of 28 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 24 (or 86%) were in compliance.</i>
North Kansas City Police Department Chief Glenn Ladd North Kansas City, MO 64116 816-412-7901	\$5,120.00	The North Kansas City Police Department planned to conduct four compliance check operations during the project period. This agency's goal was to check approximately 10 to 15 licensed liquor establishments during each operation. <i>A total of 78 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 70 (or 90%) were in compliance.</i>
Northwest Missouri State University Police Department Director Clarence Green Maryville, MO 64468 660-562-1254	\$5,746.80	Northwest Missouri State University planned to provide additional enforcement of underage drinking laws at three special events, i.e., two concerts and the homecoming parade. In addition, they planned to conduct party prevention patrols to address underage drinking at tailgating parties prior to the home football games. <i>Three special events operations were conducted and one citation was issued.</i>
Oak Grove Police Department Chief Robert Muenz Oak Grove, MO 64075 816-690-3773	\$1,141.60	The Oak Grove Police Department planned to conduct compliance check operations for all 15 liquor establishments in the community on two separate occasions during the project period. <i>A total of 16 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 12 (or 75%) were in compliance.</i>
Richmond Police Department Chief Theresa McWilliams Richmond, MO 64085 816-776-3575	\$3,000.00	The Richmond Police Department planned to conduct compliance check operations at all 14 of its retail liquor establishment. <i>A total of 4 retail establishments were checked for the period; of those, one (or 25%) was in compliance.</i>

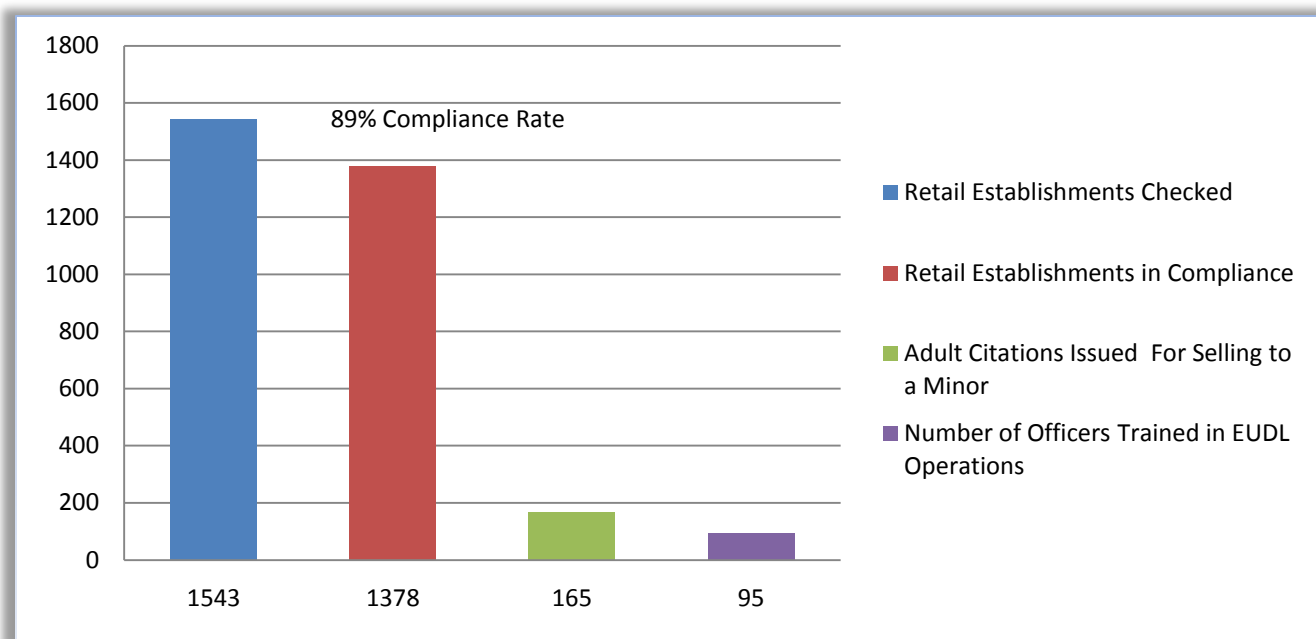
St. Joseph Police Department Chief Christopher Connally St. Joseph, MO 64501 816-271-4700	\$8,262.60	The St. Joseph Police Department formed a task force with the sheriffs departments of Buchanan and Andrew County, and the police departments of Savannah, Country Club Village, and Missouri Western State University. They planned to conduct 16 compliance check operations during the reporting period and check at least 10 liquor establishments during each operation. <i>A total of 208 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 185 (or 89%) were in compliance.</i>
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Dept. Lt. Adrienne Bergh St. Louis, MO 63103 314-444-2975	\$11,552.32	The St. Louis Police Department planned to conduct underage drinking laws special events management operations at two separate St. Patrick's Day Parades. <i>A total of 46 citations were issued.</i>
St. Louis County Police Department Colonel Tim Fitch, Chief of Police Clayton, MO 63105 314-615-4260	\$9,970.56	The St. Louis County Police Department planned to conduct compliance check operations and party prevention patrol/controlled party dispersal operations. This agency's goal was to conduct 15 compliance check operations and 18 party prevention patrol/controlled party dispersal operations. <i>A total of 27 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 19 (or 71%) were in compliance.</i>
St. Peters Police Department Chief Tom Bishop St. Peters, MO 63376 636-278-2244	\$11,384.64	The St. Peters Police Department planned to conduct two compliance check operations each month. This agency's goal was to check 54 retail establishments in the community no fewer than two times during the 10-month period. <i>A total of 106 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 79 (or 75%) were in compliance.</i>
University City Police Department Chief Charles Adams University City, MO 63130 314-505-8150	\$10,800.00	The University City Police Department planned to conduct monthly compliance check operations. This agency's goal was to check 100% of the off-premise businesses every two months. In addition, the department planned to conduct at least four party prevention patrol/controlled party dispersal operations each month. <i>A total of 9 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 8 (or 89%) were in compliance.</i>
University of Central Missouri Robert C. Ahring, Director Warrensburg, MO 64093 660-543-4123	\$6,001.84	The University of Central Missouri Police in partnership with the Warrensburg Police Department planned to conduct compliance checks of no less than 75% of the liquor license holders in Warrensburg each month. <i>A total of 91 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 85 (or 93.4%) were in compliance.</i>
Wentzville Police Department Chief Robert Noonan Wentzville, MO 63385 636-639-2100	\$3,298.40	The Wentzville Police Department planned to conduct two compliance check operations. In addition, they enforced underage drinking laws through special events management at three separate events in the community, two Nostalgia Car Shows (June and August) and the 4th of July Celebration. <i>A total of 48 retail establishments were checked during that period; of those checked, 38 (or 79%) were in compliance.</i>

Statewide Training and Technical Assistance Grants

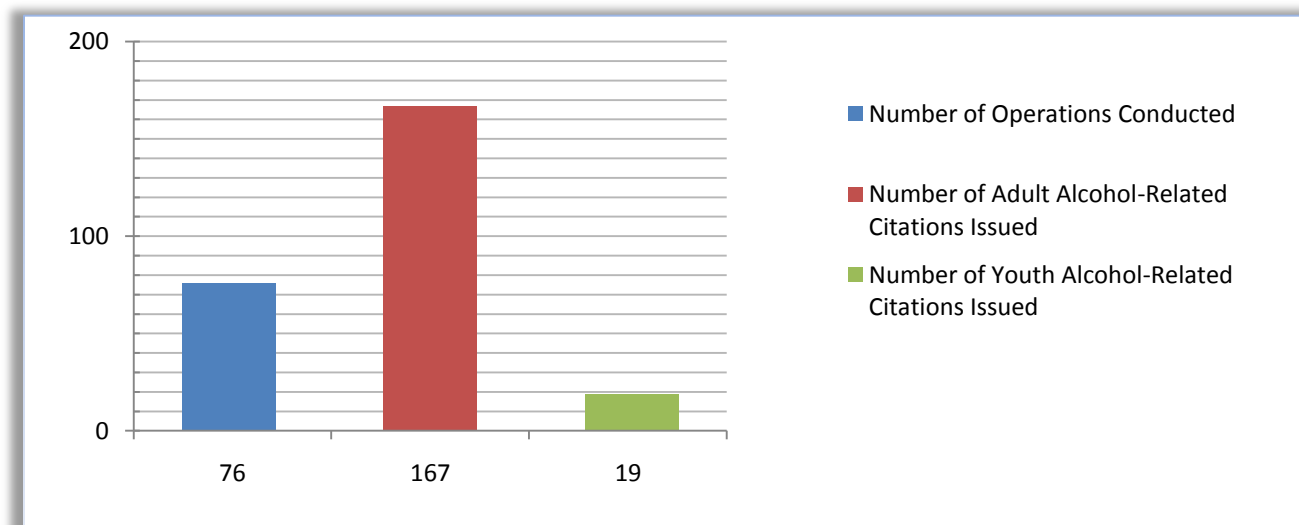
Applicant Agency/Subgrantee Contact Information	Award Amount	Project Description
State of Missouri Div. of Alcohol and Tobacco Control Steve Shimmens Jefferson City, MO 65101 573-526-2772	\$102,000.00 (15 months) 10-1-2009 to 12-31-2010	This project funds a special liquor control agent who contacted each EUDL subgrantee to answer questions or address concerns regarding their alcohol enforcement program and provided additional assistance to the subgrantees if requested. This agent served on the Review Panel for the EUDL applications, provided training at the EUDL Pre-Bid Seminar, collected and reviewed compliance check reports from the subgrantees and referred reports for state administrative action if warranted, provided training to retail merchants on the proper service of alcoholic beverages, performed compliance check and other underage drinking enforcement operations, and participated in local and statewide initiatives such as PIP and MYAA. The agent held a seminar to provide training on the ATC guidelines, Rules and Regulations, and ATC report writing for EUDL subgrantees. <i>During this reporting period 17 trainings were conducted, and contact made with 84 agencies.</i>

University of Missouri – Columbia Partners in Prevention Kim Dude Columbia, MO 65211 573-882-4634	\$45,309.00	The University of Missouri - Columbia, Partners in Prevention, provided four training seminars for EUDL subgrantees and other law enforcement agencies in April, July, October, and November. Seminar topics included: Compliance Check Operations, Controlled Party Dispersal, and Campus Code of Conduct. In addition, a law enforcement track was held at the annual Meeting of the Minds Conference. <i>A total of 95 persons attended these trainings.</i>
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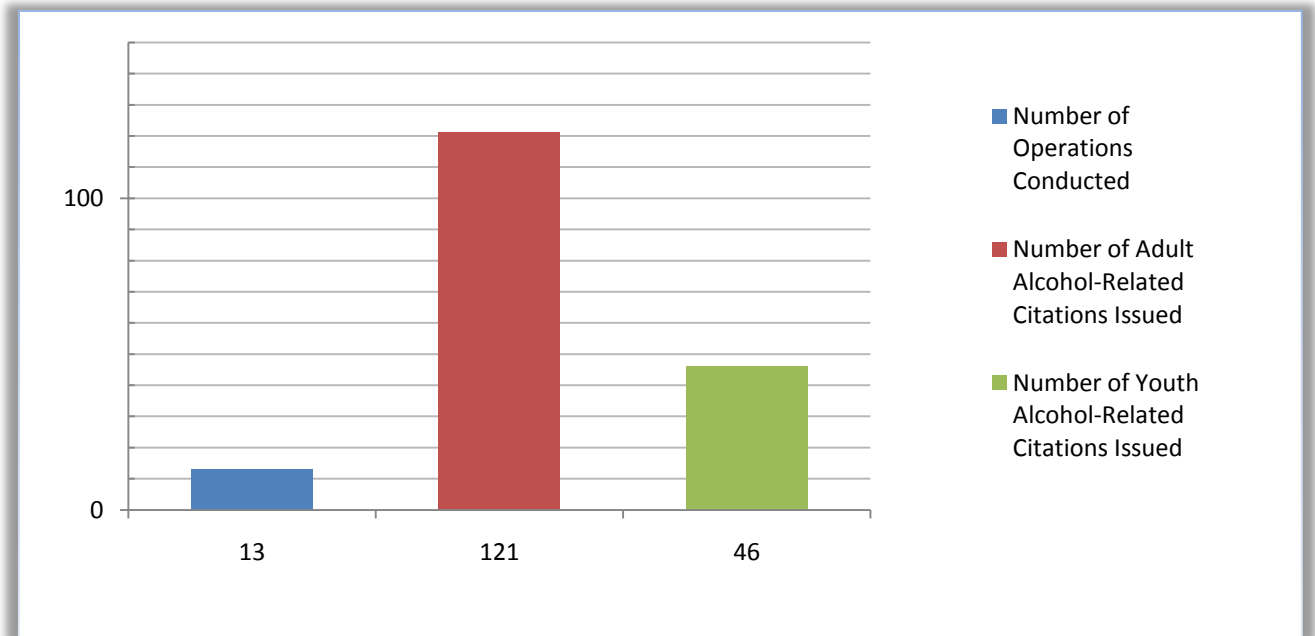
Compliance Check Operations with EUDL Funds March 1, 2009 to December 31, 2010



Party Prevention/Controlled Party Dispersal Operations with EUDL Funds March 1, 2009 to December 31, 2010



Special Events Management Operations with EUDL Funds March 1, 2009 to December 31, 2010



-Photo courtesy of Mississippi County, a Title V Community Grant recipient.

***Change the changeable, accept the unchangeable, and
remove yourself from the unacceptable. – Denis Waitley***

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Discretionary Program: Initiative to Reduce Underage Drinking

In 2009, the Missouri Department of Public Safety applied for and received the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Discretionary Program: Initiative to Reduce Underage Drinking. A total of \$949,617 was awarded for this three year discretionary grant to serve the Whiteman Air Force Base and surrounding communities. The community coalition, known as WAPIP comprising representatives from the Whiteman Air Force Base, the University of Central Missouri, the cities of Warrensburg and Knob Noster, and Johnson County collaborated with the DPS to apply for and receive these funds. In 2010, a portion of the funds were awarded to the University of Central Missouri to oversee the local project activities. New staff were hired at both the University of Central Missouri and within the DPS Juvenile Justice Unit to oversee this new project. The staff at the University of Central Missouri along with the DPS state coordinator worked diligently to develop three-year plan for the development and implementation of this project.

EUDL Discretionary Grant Staff:

Kerri Burrows serves at the University of Central Missouri as the Program Assistant for the EUDL- AF grant. After growing up in mid-Missouri, she married into the military and has just recently come back to Whiteman Air Force Base with her husband and daughter. Ms. Burrows holds a Bachelor's Degree from the University of Missouri in Journalism, and a Master's Degree from Regis University in Nonprofit Management. She has more than 10 years of experience in grants, nonprofit management, and community coalitions.



Jeff Huffman is an Air Force veteran who has called Warrensburg, Missouri, home for nearly 18 years. Married with three children and one granddaughter, Mr. Huffman has a Bachelor's degree in Human Resources Management from Park University and is currently working on his Master's in Counseling Education at University of Central Missouri. In addition to his military career, Mr. Huffman has 15 years of commercial sales experience in the Central Missouri area and a familiarity with grant management.

Not Pictured: Amy Kiger serves as Project Director for this subgrant at the University of Central Missouri where she directs the violence and substance abuse prevention program. Ms. Kiger chairs the local city alcohol prevention coalition, Warrensburg Area Partners in Prevention (WAPIP), and was instrumental in working with the Missouri Department of Public Safety, Juvenile Justice Unit to secure this grant for Missouri. During her nine years at the university, Ms. Kiger has written and managed grants from the U.S. Department of Justice - Office of Violence Against Women, the U.S. Department of Education - Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, ACT Missouri, and Missouri Partners in Prevention. Ms. Kiger serves as an expert consultant for the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Violence Prevention. Prior to her work in prevention, Ms. Kiger worked as a First Year Advisor and Area Coordinator in Residence Life at Miami University. Ms. Kiger has her M.S. in Counseling Psychology from the University of Central Missouri and her B.S. in Educational and Counseling Psychology from the University of Missouri - Columbia.



Dawn Zurmiller is a part-time Program Specialist at the Missouri Department of Public Safety where she oversees this discretionary grant for the state of Missouri. Ms. Zurmiller earned her Bachelor of Social Work degree at Central Missouri State University (CMSU), now University of Central Missouri (UCM). She then served as Social Service Director for the Golden Age Nursing Home in Stover, MO before holding the position of Parents As Teachers Coordinator for the Tipton R-VI School District for the past 14 years. She also worked as a Crew Leader Assistant for the United States Census Bureau during the 2010 Census. Ms. Zurmiller has lived in Missouri her whole life and is excited to see the impact this DOJ grant will have on the state. She currently resides in Tipton, Missouri, with her husband, Tom, and their two daughters, Emma and Jordan.

Maintaining Compliance with the JJDP Act

In accordance with Sections 223(a)(11-14) of the JJDP Act, compliance must be maintained in each of the following four core requirement areas:

1. **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)** - Status offenders, non-offenders, and civil-type offenders shall not be detained or confined in secure detention or correctional facilities. However, short-term secure custody of accused status offenders may, sometimes, be necessary. Federal regulations allow a juvenile detention facility to hold an accused status offender in a secure juvenile detention facility for up to 24 hours, exclusive of weekends and legal holidays prior to an initial court appearance, and for an additional 24 hours, exclusive of weekends and legal holidays, immediately following an initial court appearance. Status offenders who fail to appear for court hearings remain status offenders; they cannot be upgraded to delinquent status for their failure to appear.
2. **Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)** – No juvenile shall be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults. The JJDP Act provides the following exception: “juveniles who are accused of non-status offenses” may be detained in a jail or lockup “for a period not to exceed 6 hours for processing or release, while awaiting transfer to a juvenile facility, or during which period such juveniles make a court appearance, and only if such juveniles do not have contact with adult inmates.” Missouri Revised Statute Section 211.151 stipulates: “a child shall not be detained in a jail or other adult detention facility pending disposition of a case.”

3. **Sight and Sound Separation** - Accused or adjudicated delinquent offenders, status offenders, and non-offenders cannot have contact with adult inmates, including inmate trustees. Contact is defined to include any physical or sustained sight and sound contact. Sight contact is defined as clear visual contact between adult inmates and juveniles within close proximity to each other. Sound contact is defined as direct oral communication between adult inmates and juvenile offenders.

4. **Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)** - The JJDP Act requires states to “address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.”

Failure by a state to maintain compliance in each of these core requirement areas results in the loss of 20% of funds for each category in which compliance is not maintained. Any remaining funds must be spent to address the noncompliance issues.

Missouri has developed a system to monitor compliance with these core requirements, including the collection of data, verification of that data, and the performance of onsite visits designed to validate Missouri's compliance efforts. The following Compliance Monitoring Schedule provides a brief overview of that system.

Compliance Monitoring Schedule

Type of Facility	Monitored Annually by Site Visit	Monitored Every 3 Years by Site Visit	Monitored at 10% Per Year by Site Visit	Surveyed Monthly	Surveyed Semi-Annually	Surveyed Annually
Court Holding Facilities (Courthouses)		X				X
Department of Corrections – State Adult Facilities*						X
Division of Youth Services – State Juvenile Facilities*						X
Juvenile Sites – Non-Secure (7 Non-DYS)	X					
Juvenile Sites – Secure (1 Non-DYS)	X			X		
Juvenile Detention Centers – Secure (24) (3 are combination secure/non-secure)	X			X		
Adult Jails/Lockups that Securely Hold Juveniles (54)	X				X	
Adult Jails/Lockups that Do Not Hold Juveniles (297)		X				X
Law Enforcement Agencies – No Holding Capability (283)			X			X

There are 2 collocated facilities in Missouri. Each is surveyed and monitored as both a juvenile detention center and a jail/lockup in accordance with type.

**Memorandums of Understanding exist with these state agencies. Both are surveyed annually.*

The Missouri Department of Public Safety (DPS) administers the compliance monitoring components of the JJDP Act and provides assistance with other aspects of administering the JJDP Act, including providing technical assistance, training, and program monitoring.

Please see the OJJDP Guideline Manual at [http://www.dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/jj/documents/guidancemanual\[1\].pd](http://www.dps.mo.gov/dir/programs/jj/documents/guidancemanual[1].pd) for more information.

2009 Compliance Monitoring Data

Based on data collected from all sites, juvenile and adult, the following violations were reported for the 2009 calendar year.

Core Requirement	Number of Incidents:
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)	65
Jail Removal	30
Sight and Sound Separation	0

While non-compliant incidents have occurred, the above results have remained below the threshold required to maintain eligibility for all applicable OJJDP funds. However, there is a continued necessity for attention to abiding by these federal requirements. It requires strong, consistent effort and ongoing cooperation of all participating agencies in the state to sustain the substantial progress already achieved.



-Photos courtesy of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Central Missouri, a Title II Formula Grant recipient.



THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Federal Overview and History

For over thirty-five years, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act has provided an effective vehicle to enhance and improve the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system in the United States. Passed in 1974, the JJDP Act authorizes Congress to award federal funds to states to support communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects the public, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services to best meet the needs of juveniles and their families. The JJDP Act reflects Congressional awareness of the differences in managing juveniles versus adult offenders. Further it demonstrates a belief in the key roles of prevention and early intervention in combating juvenile crime and violence.

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has oversight of the JJDP Act Grant Programs at the federal level. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) has been designated by the governor of Missouri as the single state agency to receive, manage, and administer the JJDP Grant Programs in Missouri. In accordance with the JJDP Act, the DPS, with input from the Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), is responsible for the development and implementation of a comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 3-Year Plan that outlines the direction the state will take with the JJDP Act funds to enhance the juvenile justice system and services for youth in Missouri.

The funds available are to be awarded to local juvenile courts, as well as eligible public and private youth-serving agencies, to carry out the requirements of the JJDP Act and, specifically, to:

1. Develop and implement effective methods of preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency including, but not limited to, the use of methods with a focus on maintaining and strengthening the family unit so that juveniles may be retained in their homes;
2. Develop and conduct effective programs to prevent delinquency, to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system, and to provide alternatives to institutionalization;
3. Improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States;
4. Increase the capacity of state and local governments, as well as public and private agencies to effectively conduct juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and rehabilitation programs. This also includes providing research, evaluation, and training services in the juvenile justice field.
5. To be eligible to receive JJDP Act Grant funds, the state of Missouri must maintain compliance with each of the following four core requirements of the JJDP Act:
 - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) - the needs of juveniles who commit acts that would not be considered criminal if committed by an adult (status offenders), through methods other than locked juvenile detention facilities or in the custody of law enforcement;
 - Separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities (Sight and Sound Separation);
 - Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (Jail Removal); and
 - Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) within the juvenile justice system - determining if the proportion of juveniles that belong to a minority group and are in the juvenile justice system exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population, and, if the affected minority group does exceed the respective proportion of the populace, making efforts to address that concern.

Missouri's History with the JJDP Act

1974 - Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act to provide federal funds to assist in the development of effective delinquency prevention and intervention programs. In drafting the JJDP Act, Congress anticipated today's emphasis on a reduced role for the federal government.

1975 - Missouri entered the JJDP Act after considerable debate among professionals in the State regarding the merits of its core requirements: the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and the sight and sound separation of juveniles from adults. The Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group was created with members appointed by Governor Christopher S. (Kit) Bond.

1978 - JJDP projects were funded at the local level, but Missouri failed to develop an effective process to monitor compliance with core requirements. Analysis of the 1978 data indicated that Missouri did not meet the goal of a 75% reduction in the number of status offenders detained in its secure settings. The actual level was estimated at approximately a 50% reduction.

1980 - As a result of the 1979 data, the Missouri Council on Criminal Justice notified the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention that Missouri was withdrawing from participation because of the state's inability to attain a 75% reduction. The state's eligibility for participation in the JJDP Act was later restored due to two factors: a 1980 amendment to the JJDP Act establishing a "de-minimus exception" to full compliance for the de-institutionalization requirement and passage of Missouri Senate Bill 512 relating to the definition of status offenses and juvenile court jurisdiction. An amendment to the JJDP Act added a third core requirement: jail and lockup removal.

1981 - Missouri was given until December 31st to come into full compliance with de-minimus exceptions to the core requirements of the JJDP Act. Missouri met those requirements. The Missouri State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was reinstated with members appointed by Governor Christopher S. (Kit) Bond and housed within the Missouri Department of Public Safety. That body is now known as the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG).

1985 - The Missouri General Assembly passed House Bill 1255 which eliminated the use of adult jails and lockups for the detention of juveniles. Governor Bond signed the bill into law with an effective date of January 1, 1986. By that date, each of Missouri's 44 Judicial Circuits had established alternatives to using adult jails and lockups for the detention of juveniles. Missouri was one of the first eight states to meet this requirement.

1988 - During the re-authorization of the JJDP Act in 1988, the JJDP Act was amended to require all participating states and territories to address efforts to reduce the proportion of minority juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups, if such exceeds the proportion of juvenile minorities represented in the general population.

1994 - Congress appropriated a new type of funding, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awarded Missouri \$242,000 under Title V of the Juvenile Justice and Youth Violence Prevention Program. The JJAG and the Missouri Department of Public Safety made initial awards to St. Louis City, Kansas City, and East Prairie, Missouri.

1995 - The OJJDP increased the Title V award to \$366,000 to implement community-wide, comprehensive delinquency and youth violence prevention programs. Support was provided to the City of St. Louis to obtain a five-year \$1.4 million grant known as the Safe Futures Program.

1996 - The OJJDP increased the Title V award to \$374,000, and funding was provided to six communities. The OJJDP awarded Missouri \$185,000 for gender bias, mental health, and individualized case planning under Challenge Grant activities.

1997 - The OJJDP awarded an additional \$326,000 to Missouri to fund Innovative Community Law Enforcement Based Programming. Challenge Grants included: The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and the University of Missouri, St. Louis. The state of Missouri was able to obtain technical assistance and training as requested for several youth serving agencies including: the Office of State Courts Administrator, the Epworth Bootheel Family Learning Center, the JJAG project of Restorative Justice Training, and the Department of Public Safety – Community Oriented Policing Conference via the OJJDP.

1998 - Missouri received \$4.5 million dollars for the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program to be awarded throughout the state. A Challenge Grant provided funding for training staff in detention facilities, as well as produced a report on the number of youth certified to courts of general jurisdiction.

1999 - The state of Missouri received ten technical assistance awards from OJJDP via the Specialist's office at the Department of Public Safety. Statewide focus groups and surveys were facilitated to obtain public comment from citizens throughout Missouri to guide the JJAG in choosing funding categories for the next three fiscal years.

2000 - The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group awarded a Challenge Grant to the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association to hire an individual specifically to determine the level of juvenile minority confinement and implement strategies to reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) in areas where it was found to exist.

2001 - The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group co-hosted the Coalition for Juvenile Justice Midwest Training Conference entitled *The Gender Gap, Girls in the Juvenile Justice System* in St. Louis, Missouri. The Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) Challenge Grant awarded to the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association produced a preliminary report providing an overview of DMC and statewide and county matrixes identifying DMC in Missouri.

2002 - In addition to providing services to over 33,612 Missouri youth via the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funding, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group upheld its commitment to the issue of Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC). The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group continued partnering with the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA) to spearhead and implement said efforts. During the year, a DMC Governing Board was established to provide guidance for this initiative, and statistics were compiled and published. In response to the high minority juvenile population and confinement rates reflected in the statistical compilation, Missouri's DMC efforts focused on the City of St. Louis, St. Louis County, and Jackson County.

2003 - The Missouri Juvenile Justice Advisory Group is a member of the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ). In November 2002 at the NCJJ Board of Directors Meeting, the following position statement regarding state regulation of residential care for children was approved: The Coalition for Juvenile Justice believes that each state has a responsibility to assure the health and safety of every child placed in a residential care program or facility within its borders. The Coalition for Juvenile Justice supports state regulation of residential care for children. The Coalition for Juvenile Justice opposes the placement of children in unregulated residential care.

2004 - Missouri continued efforts to reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact, implemented performance based measures in all grant programming, and served over ten thousand youth through the competitive awarding of federal juvenile justice funds.

2005 - Missouri utilized federal juvenile justice funding in the continued effort to advance the use of model juvenile justice programming, evidence based practices, and the principles of restorative justice in juvenile and family courts. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group continued its financial support of research into disproportionate minority contact within Missouri's juvenile and family courts, and over nine thousand youth were served through the competitive awarding of juvenile justice funds.

2006-2007 - The Missouri Department of Public Safety administered the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant (EUDL) from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Sub-grantees included the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control to support one Special Agent to coordinate activities associated with the monitoring and enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors. Awards were also made to ACT Missouri and 30 other law enforcement agencies for overtime hours to enforce underage drinking laws.

2008 - The Missouri Department of Public Safety funded two training grants for law enforcement officers this year. One was to educate Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws grant recipients on managing special events, youth impaired driving laws, performing compliance checks, and controlled party dispersal activities. The three day conference included five national trainers and approximately 80 law enforcement officers. The second grant was to the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA) to publish the *Missouri Law Enforcement Juvenile Justice Guidelines and Recommended Practices* manual. In addition to this publication, MJJA also provided training on the information at numerous sites around the state. All the events were well attended and generated positive feedback.

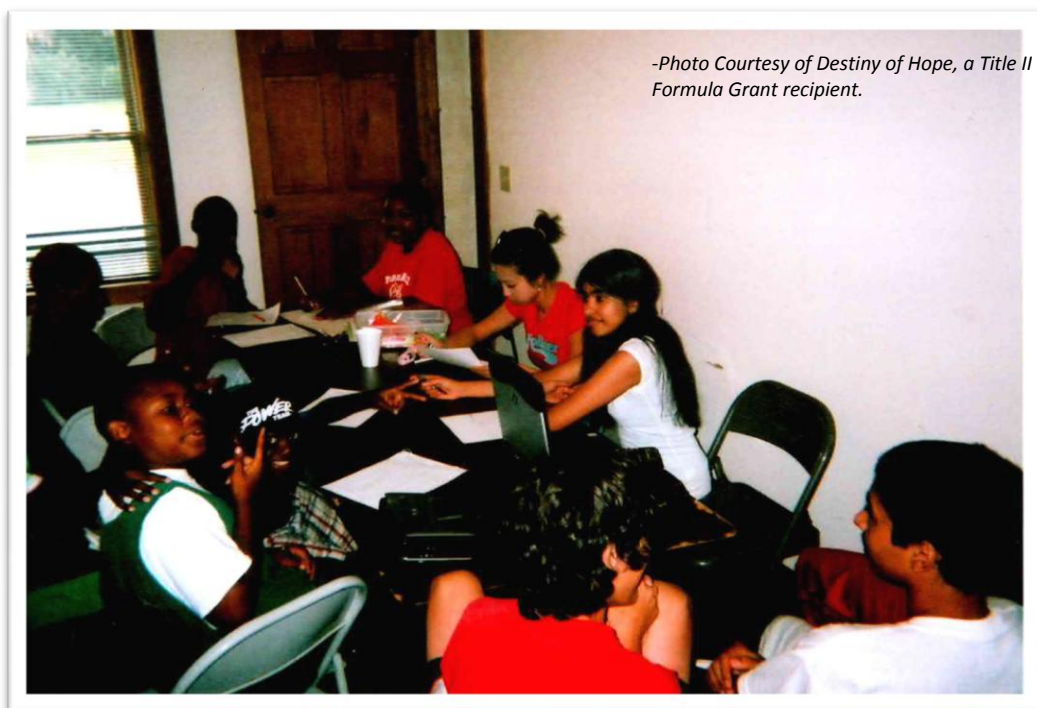
2009 - The Department of Public Safety and Whiteman Air Force Base received a discretionary Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grant from the U.S. Department of Justice. Through the collaborative efforts of the DPS, Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA), and the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA), a full-time DMC coordinator and part-time DMC research analyst were hired to begin to address DMC in Missouri. The OJJDP and the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) provided the *State Advisory Group New Member/Refresher* and *Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative* workshops to the JJAG in Jefferson City. At the CJJ national conference Sandy Rempe, Juvenile Justice Program Manager, received the prestigious *Tony Gobar Outstanding Juvenile Justice Specialist Award* for her contributions to the juvenile justice field. Dr. Edwin Morris was elected chair of the JJAG and became a member of the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ). Erin Lear, a youth member on the JJAG, was elected as the Midwest region co-chair of the National Youth Committee of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice. The Department of Public Safety also provided funding to MJJA for a train the trainer program on the recently published Missouri Law Enforcement Juvenile Justice Guidelines and Recommended Practices book.

2010 - Speakers were brought in from the Center for Children's Law and Policy in Washington, D.C., for the Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA) Spring Conference to provide the introductory track on DMC for juvenile professionals in Missouri. The DMC Coordinator and Research Analyst worked with Pettis, Cole, and St. Charles Counties to address issues of minority disproportionality within their systems. Law enforcement officers attended training on EUDL Party Prevention Patrol/Controlled Party Dispersal and Compliance Check Operations. Erin Lear, JJAG Youth Member, was elected as the CJJ Midwest Region representative. Staff and JJAG members attended the National JDAI Intersite Conference provided by The Annie E. Casey Foundation in Kansas City. A JDAI Replication Team was formed to plan and follow through on the implementation of JDAI statewide.

Working Collaboratively Across Disciplines

The Department of Public Safety regularly works with other state agencies, legislative committees, regional and statewide coalitions, and nonprofit groups to improve the lives of Missouri's youth and families. The following is a sampling of statewide committees and initiatives that were attended by staff of the Juvenile Justice Unit during the past year:

- Children's System of Care, Comprehensive Systems Management Team
- JDAI Replication Team
- Juvenile Detention Standards Work Group
- Missouri Alliance for Drug-Endangered Children
- Missouri Commission on Autism Spectrum Disorders
- Missouri Juvenile Justice Association, Detention Leadership Committee
- Missouri Prevention Partners
- Missouri Restorative Justice Coalition
- Missouri Children's Services Commission
- Missouri Youth/Adult Alliance



-Photo Courtesy of Destiny of Hope, a Title II Formula Grant recipient.

Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. - Nelson Mandela

Additional Resources:

OJJDP: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports states and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families. (<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov>)

CJJ: The Coalition for Juvenile Justice gives voice to state-identified concerns and needs in juvenile justice; advises state and federal policy makers and the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and generates ongoing collegial support and information exchange. (www.juvjustice.org)

MJJA: The Missouri Juvenile Justice Association (MJJA) is a statewide, not-for-profit 501c (3) organization whose mission is dedicated to promoting justice for children, youth and families within Missouri. (www.mjja.org)



-Photo courtesy of Mississippi County, a Title V Community Prevention Grant recipient

Acknowledgements

The juvenile justice system in Missouri continues to progress and evolve on a daily basis, with the dedicated staff and volunteers in the field always striving to provide the best possible programs and services to the youth they serve.

This past year, there have been great advances in the provision of services in the area of juvenile detention alternatives, in providing gender specific programs for girls, and in addressing the disproportionate number of minority youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. The work and dedication of Missouri's juvenile justice professionals in both the public and private arenas, as well as that of the courts, is to be commended. The Juvenile Justice Unit of the Department of Public Safety is pleased to have the opportunity to form strong ties and relationships with these caring individuals who are so committed to doing what is best for the youth in our state. We look forward to continuing our collaborations through 2011.

Department of Public Safety – Office of the Director **Juvenile Justice Staff**

Vicky Scott
Juvenile Justice Program Manager
Federal Technical Assistance
Telephone: (573) 526-2179
Email: Vicky.Scott@dps.mo.gov

Connie Berhorst
Program Specialist
Federal Grant Programs
Telephone: (573) 751-2771
Email: Connie.Berhorst@dps.mo.gov

Dawn Zurmiller
Program Specialist
Discretionary Federal Grant Program
Telephone: (573) 310-3592
Email: Dawn.Zurmiller@dps.mo.gov

Nancy Capps
Program Representative
Telephone: (573) 522-4094
Email: Nancy.Capps@dps.mo.gov

Chris Yeager
Federal Compliance Monitor
Telephone: (573) 526-1931
Email: Chris.Yeager@dps.mo.gov

Patsy Higgins
Senior Office Support Assistant
Telephone: (573) 526-2419
Email: Patsy.Higgins@dps.mo.gov

***You cannot expect to achieve new goals or move beyond
your present circumstances unless you change.
- Les Brown***

Inspirational Youth Advocate Retires

In May of 2010, Sandra Rempe, a 13 year veteran as JJ Specialist and Program Manager for the Juvenile Justice Unit within the Department of Public Safety retired. Sandy dedicated her life to working with Missouri's youth and to improving Missouri's juvenile justice system. Her accomplishments through the years have proven to be invaluable. We wish her all the best in her retirement.



*What you leave behind is not what is engraved in stone monuments,
but what is woven into the lives of others. - Pericles*

Missouri Department of Public Safety

Office of the Director

Juvenile Justice Program

301 W. High, P.O. Box 749

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

573-751-4905

www.dps.mo.gov